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FOR MEGHALAYA CLASS 10 PREPARATION

MBOSE Class 10 Question Bank 2027 Social Science

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Meghalaya Class 10	2027	Question Bank	Social Science

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Class X
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

Section-A
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – 1 Mark

1. Which of the following best reflects the idea of Nationalism?
   A. Believing that all nations should have the same culture
   B. Recognising a shared identity and the desire for self-governance among people
   C. Supporting only one's local community instead of the nation
   D. Ignoring national identity in favour of regional identity

   Answer B

2. How did the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity during the French Revolution contribute to the growth of nationalism?
   A. They encouraged people to support absolute monarchy.
   B. They discouraged democratic movements
   C. They promoted colonial rule in Europe.
   D. They inspired people across Europe to demand freedom and nation-states.

   Answer: D

3. Which event played a key role in the formation of a United German nation by bringing together Representatives from different German states?
   A. The Frankfurt Parliament
   B. The Congress of Vienna
   C. The French Revolution
   D. The Crimean War

   Answer: A

4. Giuseppe Garibaldi worked with people from different regions and backgrounds to achieve the unification of Italy. What value does this best demonstrate?
   A. Refusal to cooperate with others
   B. Respect for diverse people working towards a common goal
   C. Preference for regional identity over national unity
   D. Dependence only on foreign powers

   Answer: B

5. A group of young people from different regions of Europe met secretly to discuss liberty and national unity. They believed that people sharing a common history and culture should have the right to govern themselves rather than remain under foreign rule. Which idea is best reflected in the passage?
   A. Colonial expansion
   B. Nationalism
   C. Conservatism
   D. Industrialization

   Answer: B

6. How did Otto von Bismarck contribute to the unification of Germany?
   A. By promoting peaceful negotiations among all European countries.
   B. By leading Prussia through wars and diplomatic strategies to unite the German states.
   C. By organising the Frankfurt Parliament.
   D. By supporting the French Revolution.

   Answer: B

7. Which event laid the foundation for the Unification of Italy under the leadership of Cavour?
   A. The European Revolutions
   B. The Crimean War
   C. The war against Denmark
   D. The Congress of Vienna

   Answer: B

8. The Unification of Germany became possible because different leaders, soldiers and states worked together towards a common goal. Which value is best reflected in this process?
   A. Competition
   B. Isolation
   C. Collaboration
   D. Individualism

Answer: C

9. During the unification of Germany, leaders used different methods to achieve national unity. Some believed in peaceful discussions, while others supported the use of diplomacy and war when necessary. Both approaches aimed at achieving the same goal. Which conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
   A. There is only one correct way to achieve national unity.
   B. Different approaches may be used to achieve a common national goal.
   C. War is always the best solution to national problems.
   D. Peaceful methods never lead to success.

Answer: B

10. Match the following

List A	List B
a) Zollverein	1.Believed in gradual change
b) Liberalism	2. Economic Union
c) Conservatism	3.Right to self-governance
d) Nationalism	4. Equality for all before the law

Options:

A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
B. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
C. a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
D. a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

Answer: B

11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the option given below:
Assertion (A): The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government for the Indians in 1919.
Reason (R): The Rowlatt Act aimed to curb nationalist's sentiments and allow for arrest without trial for two years.
Option:
   A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
   D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

12. Arrange the following activities of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India in the correct sequence.
   1. Boycott of government schools and colleges
   2. Boycott of foreign goods
   3. Resignation from government jobs and titles
   4. Boycott of law courts
   A. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
   B. 3 → 1 → 4 → 2
   C. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
   D. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3

Answer: B

13. During the Indian freedom struggle, some people argued that violent methods would bring independence faster, while Gandhi believed in non-violence. Which statement best explains why Gandhi's approach became more effective?
   A. It encouraged mass participation from different sections of society.
   B. It increased the use of weapons against the British.
   C. It discouraged people from joining the movement.
   D. It made the British immediately grant independence.

Answer: A

14. **Assertion (A):** The peasants of Awadh actively joined the Non-Cooperation Movement.
Reason (R): They opposed the exploitation of talukdars, high rents, and forced labour (begar).

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
D. (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

15. If Mahatma Gandhi had not suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident, which Gandhian principle would have been compromised?
A. Social equality
B. Self-reliance
C. Self- discipline
D. Non-violence (Ahimsa)

Answer: D

16. Arrange the following events related to the impact of the First World War on India in the correct sequence.
1. Prices of essential goods increased.
2. People faced economic hardships.
3. Taxes were increased to meet war expenses.
4. Public dissatisfaction grew.

A. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4
B. 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
C. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
D. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

Answer: A

17. Which sequence best explains how the HSRA planned to achieve its objective?
A. Spread communalism → Support British rule → Gain power
B. Organise revolutionaries → Fight colonial rule → Establish a socialist republic in India
C. Start industries → Improve trade → Gain independence
D. Promote non-cooperation → Boycott schools → Establish British rule

Answer: B

18. A student says, *"The Indian National Congress was formed mainly to start an armed revolt against the British."* How would you evaluate this statement?
A. It is correct because Congress was formed to wage war immediately.
B. It is incorrect because the early Congress aimed to present Indian grievances peacefully and seek political reforms.
C. It is correct because Congress wanted to end British rule in one year.
D. It is incorrect because Congress was formed only for social reforms.

Answer B

19. A group of villagers who practiced salt making decided to stop paying revenue to protest against an unjust British law. Which national movement are they following?
A. Non-Cooperation Movement
B. Boycott Movement
C. Civil Disobedience Movement
D. Revolutionary Movement

Answer: C

20. Read the statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement I: A rich peasant joined the Civil Disobedience Movement because he wanted the government to reduce land revenue.
Statement II: An industrialist joined the movement because he wanted protection from foreign competition
Statement III: Plantation workers participated mainly because they wanted complete political independence.
Options:

A. Statement I and II are correct, but Statement III is incorrect
B. Statement I. and III are correct, but Statement II is incorrect
C. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II and III are correct.
D. Statement I and II are incorrect, but statement III is correct

Answer A

21. A factory owner wanted to recruit workers from different villages. Instead of doing it personally, he appointed a trusted person to bring labourers and supervise them. Who is this person?
    A. Jobber
    B. Factory owner
    C. Apprentice
    D. Merchant

Answer: A

22. Two students are discussing proto-industrialisation in a classroom activity.

- **Student A:** "Industries began only after factories were established."
- **Student B:** "Many goods were produced in villages by families even before factories came into existence."

Who has the more accurate understanding?
A. Student A, because factories started all production.
B. Student B, because proto-industrialisation existed even before factories established.
C. Both are equally correct.
D. Neither student is correct.

Answer: B

23. During the Industrial Revolution, a factory owner notices that child workers are made to work for long hours in unsafe conditions. Which action best reflects a sense of concern for the workers?
    A. Increasing their working hours to improve production
    B. Providing safe working conditions and reducing child labour
    C. Ignoring their problems because production is more important
    D. Reducing wages to earn higher profits

Answer: B

24. A merchant from North India wants to export textiles to the Gulf through the Red Sea. He decides to use the port that provided the easiest access to this trade route. Which port should he choose?
    A. Kochi
    B. Surat
    C. Calcutta
    D. Madras

Answer: B

25. Read the following statements about the work involved in textile production.
    Statement I: A fuller gathered and finished cloth by pleating and processing it after weaving.
    Statement II: Different workers performed different tasks to complete one piece of cloth.
    Which of the following is correct?
    A. Both Statements I and II are correct, and Statement II explains the need for collaboration in textile production.
    B. Both Statements I and II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
    C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
    D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

Answer: A

26. James Watt's improvement of Newcomen's steam engine had what major effect on industries?
    A. It reduced the use of machines in factories.
    B. It made steam engines more efficient and suitable for factories.
    C. It stopped the use of coal in industries.
    D. It increased the use of hand labour.

Answer: B

27. Why Richard Arkwright’s Water Frame was considered an important invention during the Industrial Revolution?
    A. It enabled faster spinning using water power.
    B. It replaced the steam engine in factories.
    C. It was the first machine used in coal mines.
    D. It increased hand spinning at home.

Answer: A

28. A weaver refused to accept advances from the East India Company's gomashta. What is the most likely reason?
    A. The gomashta forced weavers to sell cloth at low prices and controlled their work.
    B. The gomashta encouraged free trade among weavers.
    C. The gomashta paid higher prices than local traders.
    D. The gomashta supplied modern weaving machines.

Answer: A

29. The Indian weavers suffered in the early decades of the 19th century because:
    A. Export market collapsed
    B. Cheap Manchester imports flooded Indian markets.
    C. Raw cotton became costly
    D. Sub-standard quality of raw cotton.

Answer: B

30. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer as per the options given below:
    Assertion (A): The growth of industries changed the pattern of human settlement.
    Reason (R): People migrated to industrial centres in search of employment.
    A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
    B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
    C. A is True but R is False
    D. A is False but R is True

Answer: B

31. A village library receives many affordable printed books. What is the most likely result?
    A. People stop reading.
    B. Literacy and awareness increase.
    C. Handwritten books become more popular.
    D. Trade decreases.

Answer: B

32. Why did rulers and religious authorities often fear the spread of printed books?
    A. Printing promoted questioning of authority and spread new ideas
    B. Books were too expensive
    C. Books occupied too much space.
    D. Printing opened up new ways of living.

Answer: A

33. A reformer wants to spread social reform ideas quickly among common people. Which method would be most effective in the 19th century?
    A. Oral storytelling only
    B. Printed pamphlets and newspapers
    C. Stone inscriptions
    D. Handwritten manuscripts

Answer: B

34. Which statement best justifies why print culture is considered a turning point in history?
    A. It made people economically more self-reliant.
    B. It encouraged scientific discoveries
    C. It enabled ideas and knowledge to reach large numbers of people
    D. It opposed all forms of modern education.

Answer: C

35. A historian claims that print culture had little impact on the poor because most of them were illiterate. Which argument best challenges this claim?
    A. Printed books were available only in cities.
    B. Only the rich were interested in social reforms
    C. Printing was banned in all villages.
    D. Many poor people accessed printed ideas through public readings, songs, and oral discussions

Answer D

36. Choose the correctly matched pairs
    i) Jyotiba Phule----------Gulamgiri.
    ii) Ram Chadda--------- Sacchi Kavitayen.
    iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy—Sambad Kaumudi.
    iv) Tulsidas----Ramcharitmanas.

Options:
    A. (i) , (ii) and (iv)
    B. (ii) , (iii) and (iv)
    C. (i) , (iii) and (iv)
    D. (i) , (ii) and (iii)

Answer: C

37. Read the statements carefully:
i. A newspaper named *Bengal Gazette* was published in 1780.
ii. It was started by James Augustus Hickey.
iii. This marked the beginning of newspaper publishing in India.
Which conclusion can be drawn from these statements?
A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published the first newspaper in India.
B. James Augustus Hickey introduced newspaper publishing in India.
C. Printing in India began only after newspapers were published.
D. Sambad Kaumudi was India's first newspaper.

Answer: B

38. A history teacher explains that after the introduction of printing, books and newspapers were produced in large numbers. As more people began reading the same printed materials, spelling, grammar, and vocabulary gradually became uniform. This made communication easier across different regions.
Question:
Based on the passage, which of the following was an important impact of the Print Revolution on languages?
A. Regional languages completely disappeared.
B. Languages became more standardized.
C. New languages replaced old ones.
D. Printed books reduced the use of written language.

Answer: B

39. A student prepared the following timeline on the growth of the press in India, but the events are not in the correct order.
Arrange the events in the correct chronological order to show the growth of the press in India.
i. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published *Sambad Kaumudi*.
ii. Newspapers started publishing cartoons and caricatures to comment on social and political issues.
iii. James Augustus Hickey published *Bengal Gazette*, the first newspaper in India.
iv. The Portuguese missionaries established the first printing press in Goa.

Options:
A. III → IV → I → II
B. IV → III → I → II
C. IV → I → III → II
D. III → I → II → IV

Answer: B

40. The British government introduced strict control over newspapers after the Revolt of 1857. What was the most likely reason for this action?
A. To encourage the publication of more newspapers
B. To encourage printing technology in the world.
C. To prevent newspapers from spreading anti-colonial ideas and criticism of British rule
D. To promote the use of regional languages in newspapers

Answer: C

41. Which action correctly explains how a resource is formed from a material found in nature?
A. A rock becomes a resource as soon as it is found.
B. A material becomes a resource only when humans identify its usefulness to satisfy his wants.
C. All natural materials are resources by default.
D. Only living things can become resources.

Answer: B

42. A country has plenty of minerals but is facing shortages of clean water and fertile land.
Which statement best explains why the country should plan its resource use carefully?
A. Because all resources are available in equal amounts everywhere.
B. Because some resources are unevenly distributed and limited in quantity.
C. Because resources can never be exhausted.
D. Because only mineral resources are important.

Answer: B

43. A country's Exclusive Economic Zone extends up to 200 nautical miles from its coast. Which statement correctly explains why resources found within this zone are called national resources?
    A. They belong to all countries equally.
    B. They cannot be used by anyone.
    C. They can be used only by private companies.
    D. They are under the country's control and can be used according to its laws

Answer: D

44. A scientist discovers a new mineral deposit. Its properties are studied, but no technology exists to use it. Into which category should this resource be placed?
    A. Developed resource
    B. Potential resource
    C. Stock
    D. Reserved resource

Answer: C

45. A village has a river, fertile land, and thick forests. However, the people lack the skills and technology to use these resources effectively. A development program is introduced to train villagers and improve infrastructure.
    Which change is most likely to occur after the program?
    A. The resources will lose their value.
    B. More resources may become useful for the community.
    C. The natural resources will disappear.
    D. The village will stop depending on its resources.

Answer: B

46. On the basis of ownership, National Highway can be better considered as which of the following types of resources?
    A. Individual resources
    B. Community owned-resource
    C. National resource
    D. International resource

Answer: C

47. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?
    A. Overall development of various resources
    B. Development should take place without damaging the environment
    C. Economic development of people
    D. Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities

Answer: B

48. A district allows industries to cut trees for economic growth but ignores afforestation. Which long-term outcome is most likely to affect both the environment and the people living there?
    A. Ecological imbalances due to loss of forests
    B. Increase in wildlife population
    C. Increase in fertile land
    D. More regular rainfall

Answer: A

49. Which of the following soils is most commonly found in the Northern Plains of India, making the region highly suitable for agriculture?
    A. Red soil
    B. Laterite soil
    C. Alluvial soil
    D. Desert soil

Answer C

50. A farmer in a hilly area noticed that heavy rainfall is washing away the fertile topsoil from his fields every year. He decided to make steps on the slopes and plant grass along the edges of the fields.
    What is the main purpose of adopting these measures?
    A. To increase rainfall in the area
    B. To reduce soil erosion and conserve soil fertility
    C. To convert the land into forest land
    D. To increase the temperature of the soil.

Answer: B

51. A company plans to establish a plantation of tea and coffee in a region with heavy rainfall and high temperatures. Which type of soil would you recommend as the most suitable?
A. Laterite soil
B. Desert soil
C. Red soil
D. Alluvial soil

Answer: A

52. Read the statements and choose the correct answer.
Statement I: Terrace farming helps reduce soil erosion on hilly slopes.
Statement II: Shifting cultivation is the best method to prevent soil erosion.
A. Both Statements I and II are true.
B. Both Statements I and II are false.
C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Answer: C

53. Why is alluvial soil considered as most fertile soil?
A. It contains abundant nutrients deposited by rivers.
B. It is rich in sand only.
C. It has very little moisture.
D. It contains only clay.

Answer: A

54. Which of the following statements about soils is correct?
A. Soil is a non-renewable resource that can never be conserved.
B. Soil contains minerals, organic matter, water and air that support plant growth.
C. All soil has the same fertility and texture.
D. Soil is formed within a few years

Answer: B

55. **Match the following:**

Soil Type	States
1. Black soil	(a) Uttar Pradesh
2. Laterite soil	(b) Tamil Nadu
3. Desert soil	(c) Rajasthan
4. Alluvial Soil	(d) Maharashtra

Options:
A. 1 - a , 2 - b , 3 - c , 4 – d
B. 1 – b, 2 – c , 3 – d, 4 - a
C. 1 – d 2 – b , 3 – c , 4- a
D. 1 – c 2 – a 3 – d 4 - b

Answer: C

56. Which statement best explains the importance of soil conservation?
A. It reduces the salinity of soil
B. It helps maintain soil fertility and agricultural productivity.
C. It reduces the mineral content of soil
D. It increases desertification.

Answer: B

57. **Assertion (A):** Transported soils do not have a well-defined soil profile.
Reason (R): They constitute soils that are transported by various agents of erosion.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.

Answer A

58. A village is facing severe soil erosion on hill slopes during the rainy season. Which plan would be the best to conserve the soil?
A. Cut down trees to increase farming area
B. Practice terrace farming and plant trees
C. Remove grass from the slopes
D. Build more roads on the hills

Answer: B

59. Which situation best explains how overgrazing leads to land degradation?

A. It increases the fertility of the soil.
B. It helps more plants grow quickly.
C. Animals eat too much vegetation, leaving the soil exposed to erosion.
D. It improves the water-holding capacity of the soil.

Answer: C

60. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer as per the options given below:
Assertion (A): Multipurpose projects are called the "Temples of Modern India."
Reason (R): They integrate development of agriculture and industry.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A

61. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru call multipurpose river valley projects the "Temples of Modern India"?
A. They promote irrigation, electricity generation, and overall development.
B. They are places of religious worship.
C. They are built only for tourism.
D. They are used only for fishing.

Answer: A

62. Which of the following is the most sustainable strategy for managing water resources?
A. Using ground water excessively
B. Recycling waste water and harvesting of rain water
C. Discharging untreated waste water in to rivers
D. Depending only on dams for water supply.

Answer: B

63. Which of the following environmental groups came under great scrutiny and opposition?
A. Narmada Bachao Andolan
B. Tehri Dam Andolan
C. Beej Bachao Andolan
D. Both A and B

Answer: D

64. A state plans to build a large multipurpose river project. During a public meeting, some villagers oppose it. Which concern best explains their opposition?
A. It provides irrigation to dry regions.
B. It helps generate hydroelectric power.
C. It may cause displacement of people and loss of livelihood.
D. It helps control floods.

Answer: C

65. A city's population doubles within 20 years, but its water resources remain the same. What is the most likely result?
A. Water scarcity increases.
B. Water availability increases automatically.
C. Rainfall increases.
D. Rivers become deeper.

Answer: A

66. What is the primary goal of mineral conservation?
A. To increase mineral production
B. To reduce mineral waste
C. To protect the environment
D. To promote sustainable use of minerals

Answer: D

67. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for conserving minerals?
A. Increasing recycling rates
B. Reducing mineral usage
C. Improving mining efficiency
D. Discourage the use substitutes and scraps

Answer: D

68. What is the term for the process of reusing minerals from waste materials?
A. Recycling
B. Reusing
C. Reducing

D. Recovering

Answer: A)

69. Which one of the following is not a benefit of reducing mineral waste through conservation efforts?
A. Increased economic benefits
B. Decreased environmental impacts
C. Improved public health
D. Improvement in Transport and communication

Answer: D

70. Consider the following statements
i. Minerals are non-renewable resources.
ii. Conservation ensures minerals remain available for future generations.
iii. Recycling has no role in conserving mineral resources.
iv. Reducing wastage during mining helps conserve minerals.
Which statements are correct?
A. i, ii and iv only
B. i and iii only
C. ii and iii only
D. i, ii and iii only

Answer: A

71. A steel company wants to produce high-quality steel using the most widely used iron ore. Which ore should it choose?
A. Magnetite
B. Hematite
C. Limonite
D. Siderite

Answer: B

72. Two neighboring states disagree over where a new gas-based power plant should be built. The committee decides to locate it near the region with large natural gas reserves to avoid transport disputes. Which region is the most suitable?
A. Damodar Basin
B. Ganga Basin
C. Krishna–Godavari Basin and Gulf of Cambay
D. Indus Basin

Answer: C

73. A state has abundant coal but no major rivers for hydropower. Which type of power plant would you suggest the government to set up?
A. Hydroelectric power plant
B. Thermal power plant
C. Nuclear power plant
D. Wind power plant

Answer: B

74. **Assertion (A):** Non-conventional sources of energy are preferred for sustainable development.
Reason (R): Non-conventional sources of energy are renewable and generally cause less pollution than conventional sources.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: A

75. Match the following and choose the correct option

List A (Minerals)	List B (Uses)
a. Bauxite	1. Cement production
b. Limestone	2. Electrical cables
c. Manganese	3. Raw material for aluminum
d. Copper	4. Bleaching powder, Paints

Options:
A. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
B. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
C. a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
D. a-4, b-3. c- 2, d-1

Answer: C

76. Why agriculture is called the backbone of the Indian economy?
A. It employs a large population and supports industries.
B. It is the only occupation in India.
C. It produces only food grains.
D. It depends only on exports.

Answer: A

77. Which of the following is not an example of subsistence farming?
A. Shifting cultivation
B. Intensive subsistence agriculture
C. Commercial farming
D. Extensive subsistence agriculture

Answer C

78. Identify the crop from the given geographical conditions
- It is a Kharif crop used as food and fodder
- It requires a temperature between 21℃ to 27℃.
- It grows well in alluvial soil.

Options:

A. Wheat
B. Sugarcane
C. Rice
D. Maize

Answer D

79. What is common between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming:

A. Both require the use of modern machinery.
B. Both are done on large land holdings.
C. Both require large amounts of credit.
D. Both are labor intensive

Answer: D

80. Pick the odd one out from the following given options

A. Rice - Wheat—Maize.
B. Tea - Rubber – Sugarcane
C. Cotton – Jute – Mesta
D. Linseed -- Coconut ---Mustard

Answer B

81. Which factor has contributed the most to the shift from subsistence farming to commercial farming in India?

A. Increase in rainfall
B. Use of modern technology and better market access
C. Reduction in population
D. Decrease in soil fertility

Answer: B

82. A farmer in a drought-prone region wants to reduce crop failure. Which farming practice is the best option?

A. Plantation farming
B. Dry farming with drought-resistant crops
C. Shifting cultivation
D. Intensive subsistence farming

Answer: B

83. A farmer uses HYV seeds but gets poor yields despite adequate rainfall. What is the most likely reason?

A. Lack of fertilizers and proper irrigation
B. Sufficient sunlight
C. Too much labour
D. Small landholding

Answer: A

84. Which one of the following is an incorrect combination?

Crops	Major producers
A. Rubber	Kerala
B. Cotton	Maharashtra
C. Tea	West Bengal
D. Millets	Meghalaya

Answer D

85. Which of the following is the main objective of the food security policy in India?

A. Food access to the people lives below poverty line.
B. Growth in agricultural yield and production.
C. Fixing of support price for procurement of all products.
D. To help farmers to get food at subsidized price in open markets.

Answer: B

86. Which statements correctly explain how industries contribute to India's economy?

1. Industries generate employment opportunities.
2. Industries contribute to the country's GDP.
3. Industries reduce the need for exports.
4. Industries help earn foreign exchange through exports.

Options:

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1, 2 and 4 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: B

87. A student says, *"Factories and farms belong to the same type of industry because both produce goods."* Which response correctly creates awareness about the classification of industries?
A. Agriculture is a secondary industry because it produces crops.
B. Manufacturing is a secondary industry because it converts raw materials into finished products.
C. Mining is a tertiary industry because it provides services.
D. Services are primary industries because they help people.

Answer: B

88. A cement company wants to establish a new plant. It compares four states based on the facilities available. Which state is likely to be the best choice?
A. A state with abundant limestone and good transport connectivity.
B. A state with poor limestone reserves but many tourist attractions.
C. A state with fertile agricultural land only.
D. A state with dense forests with limited limestone deposits.

Answer: A

89. A district in India has encouraged the establishment of industries. As a result, locally made products are now exported to many countries, improving the quality and competitiveness of Indian goods in the global market."
What does this situation best show?
A. Industries increase dependence on agriculture.
B. Industries mainly promote rural-urban migration.
C. Industries enhance India's global competitiveness.
D. Industries reduce the demand for technology.

Answer: C

90. A state government is planning to invest either in setting up new industries or expanding agricultural land to accelerate economic development. Which option would you recommend if the main objective is long-term economic growth and development?
A. Expand agricultural land only.
B. Invest only in healthcare facilities.
C. Set up new industries because they generate employment, increase production, and boost economic growth.
D. Avoid industrialisation to reduce pollution.

Answer: C

91. Imagine you are the District Industries Officer, planning to establish a new manufacturing unit. Which combination of factors would you choose to ensure the industry's success?
A. A place with raw materials, good transport, and a nearby market.
B. A place with only cheap land.
C. A place far from markets and with minimum transport facilities.
D. A place with no access to raw materials.

Answer: A

92. Consider the following situations.
- **Factory X** is located where transport facilities are excellent but raw materials are scarce.
- **Factory Y** is located in a remote area with abundant raw materials but poor transport facilities.

Which factor best explains why Factory X may perform better despite limited raw materials?
A. Government subsidies
B. Availability of raw materials
C. Well-developed transportation infrastructure
D. Proximity to markets

Answer: C

93. Which of the following is a primary classification of industries in India on the basis of ownership?
A. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary
B. Light, Heavy, and Cottage
C. Public, Private, and Joint
D. Manufacturing, Service, and Agriculture

Answer: A)

94. Which type of industry is concerned with the extraction and production of natural resources?
    A. Primary industry
    B. Secondary industry
    C. Tertiary industry
    D. Quaternary industry

Answer: C

95. A company needs to transport crude oil from a refinery to a port. Which is the best mode of transport the company should employ?
    A. Roadways
    B. Railways
    C. Air ways
    D. Pipeline

Answer: D

96. **Assertion (A):** Indian Railways are called the "Life Line of the National Economy."
Reason (R): They transport people and goods across the country, linking production centers with markets.
    A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
    B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
    C. A is true, but R is false.
    D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: A

97. Two students are debating the history of an important road in India.

- **Student A:** "The Golden Quadrilateral was built by Sher Shah Suri."
- **Student B:** "The Grand Trunk Road was built by Sher Shah Suri."

How can you help them to resolve their disagreement?
    A. Accept Student A's opinion without checking facts.
    B. Refer to reliable historical sources
    C. Decide by tossing a coin.
    D. Ignore the disagreement and continue the discussion.

Answer: B

98. The headquarters of the Central Railway Zone is Mumbai CSMT. What does this indicate?
    A. It is the place where all trains begin their journey.
    B. It is the main administrative office of the Central Railway Zone.
    C. It is the largest railway station in India.
    D. It is the only station where express trains stop.

Answer: B

99. A tourist plans to travel by the National Highway connecting Amritsar and Delhi. Which highway should they use?
    A. National Highway No. 5
    B. National Highway No. 4
    C. National Highway No. 3
    D. National Highway No. 1

Answer: D

100. A government wants to transport large quantities of goods at the lowest cost while using an environmentally friendly mode of transport. Which mode should be given priority?
    A. Road transport
    B. Rail transport
    C. Air transport
    D. Inland water transport

Answer: D

101. A remote district has poor transport and communication facilities. Which plan would best promote its economic development?
    A. Build only shopping malls.
    B. Improve roads, railways, internet and communication networks.
    C. Close nearby markets.
    D. Reduce investment in transport.

Answer: B

102. A Student says that the Golden Quadrilateral connects the major metro cities in India to improve trade and transport. Which option correctly supports the student's statement?
    A. Chennai – Kolkata – Bengaluru – Mumbai – Delhi
    B. Delhi – Kolkata – Chennai – Mumbai - Delhi
    C. Kolkata – Silchar – Delhi – Mumbai

D. Mumbai – Delhi – Bengaluru – Chennai

Answer: B

103. If a country improves both in transport and communication systems, what is the most likely result?
A. Reduced economic growth
B. Faster trade, better connectivity and improved transport
C. Limited trade relations
D. Increased travel time.

Answer: B

104. The North eastern region prefers air transport over other mode of transport because:

I. This area is covered with dense forests and many rivers with frequent flooding schedule

II. This area has no accessibility of other mode of transport

III. This area has dissected physiographic feature.

IV. This mode of transport can traverse difficult terrain and dense forests.

Options:

A. I and II are correct
B. I, II and IV are correct
C. I, III and IV are correct
D. II and IV are correct

Answer: C

105. A ship carrying tea, jute, and engineering goods leaves a river port located on the banks of the Hooghly River. It serves the eastern and northeastern parts of India. Which port is being referred to?
A. Kolkata Port
B. Mumbai Port
C. Kochi Port
D. Vishakhapatnam Port

Answer: A

106. Which statement correctly describes the boundaries of Meghalaya?

A. Meghalaya is surrounded by Assam on the west and east with Bangladesh on the north and south.
B. Meghalaya is surrounded by Assam on the north and east with Bangladesh on the west and south.
C. Meghalaya is surrounded by Assam on the north, with Bangladesh on the east, west and south.
D. Meghalaya is surrounded by Assam on the east and south with Bangladesh on the north and west.

Answer: B

107. Which Act passed by the Parliament conferred full statehood on Meghalaya*?*
A. State Reorganisation Act
B. Assam Reorganisation Act
C. Government of India Act
D. North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act.

Answer: D

108. Sohra and Mawsynram located in Meghalaya are the two areas which receives the highest rainfalls in the world mainly because*:*
A. It is close to the Arabian Sea.
B. Moist monsoon winds are forced to rise over the Khasi Hills
C. It has dense forests
D. It is surrounded by Mountains

Answer: B

109. Which of the following statement is incorrect with regards to the economy of Meghalaya*?*
A. Meghalaya is predominantly an agrarian economy.
B. About 80 per cent of the total population depends on agriculture.
C. The state imports food grains from other states.
D. Among the rural population, more than 65 percent live in below poverty line.

Answer: D

110. Meghalaya has significant potential for hydroelectric power because:
A. It has fast flowing rivers and hilly terrain.
B. It has large oil fields.
C. It has favourable climatic conditions.
D. Its vast Coal deposits using for generating electricity.

Answer: A

111. The Government of Meghalaya issues a public notice in three official languages. Which set of languages is most likely to appear in the notice?

A. Khasi and Garo only
B. English only
C. Khasi, Garo and English
D. Hindi, Khasi and English

Answer: C

112. Considser the following statements:
1.Nongkhnum Island is formed by the bifurcation of the Kynshi River.
2.It is the largest river island in Meghalaya and the second-largest river island in Asia.
Which of the following is correct?
A. Only Statement 1 is correct
B. Only Statement 2 is correct
C. Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct
D. Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: C

113. "Meghalaya's forests are rich in biodiversity and provide timber, medicinal plants, clean water, and habitats for wildlife. However, deforestation and forest fires threaten these valuable resources".
Based on the passage, which is the best way to protect Meghalaya's forest resources?
A. Encourage shifting cultivation.
B. Encourage afforestation, prevent forest fires and involve local communities in conservation.
C. Convert forests into settlement.
D. Allow unrestricted mining inside forests.

Answer: B

114. A trader from Meghalaya wants to export agricultural products through the state's international border. Which neighbouring country would the most likely trade with?
A. Nepal
B. Myanmar
C. Bhutan
D. Bangladesh

Answer: D

115. Match the following

List A	List B
a. East Khasi Hills	1. Jowai
b. West Garo Hills	2. Resubelpara
c. West Jaintia Hills	3. Tura
d. North Garo Hills	4. Shillong

Options:
A. a - 2 , b - 1, c -3 , d – 4
B. a -1 , b - 2 , c – 3 , d – 4
C. a – 2, b – 3 , c – 1 , d – 4
D. a – 4, b – 3 , c – 1 , d - 2

Answer: D

116. A student says, "In India, all powers belong only to the Central Government." Do you agree with the statement?
A. Yes, because States have no powers.
B. No, because powers are shared between the Centre and the States.
C. Yes, because the Constitution gives all powers to Parliament.
D. No, because only local governments have powers.

Answer: B

117. The President of India can proclaim a National Emergency under Article 352 in certain situations. Which situation correctly explains when a National Emergency can be declared?
A. When the financial position of the country becomes weak
B. When there is war, external aggression, or armed rebellion
C. When a state government loses its majority
D. When Parliament is dissolved

Answer: B

118. A dispute arises between the Union and a State regarding the interpretation of a Constitutional provision. Which institution should interpret the Constitution and settle the dispute to uphold the federal system?
A. Supreme Court
B. Election Commission
C. Parliament
D. Finance Commission

Answer: A

119. A student says, *"Since some Indian states have only one House, the Indian*

Parliament should also have only one House."

How would you respond based on your understanding of the Indian Parliament?

A. All legislatures must have one House.
B. Parliament has two Houses even though some states have one House.
C. Parliament has no legislative Houses.
D. The President alone is the Parliament.

Answer: B

120. Imagine you are helping prepare a revised Constitution for a new country. A new subject like **Artificial Intelligence** is not included in any legislative list. What would you suggest should be done with such a subject?

A. Include it in the State List only
B. Include it in the Union List only.
C. Treat it as a residuary subject until assigned by law.
D. Leave it permanently outside all lists.

Answer: C

121. A village school needs funds to repair classrooms. The Gram Panchayat cannot meet the entire cost. Which Panchayati Raj institution should be approached as the apex level body to consider broader district-level support?

A. Gram Panchayat
B. Block Panchayat (Panchayat Samiti)
C. Zila anchayat (Zila Parishad)
D. Village Panchayat.

Answer: C

122. Which sequence best explains the process that led to the creation of linguistic states in India?

A. Demand for linguistic recognition → Reorganization of state boundaries → Better administrative convenience
B. Creation of new states → Demand for languages → Independence
C. Independence → Abolition of all states → Creation of Union Territories only
D. Language differences → Separation from India → Formation of new countries

Answer A

123. A village decides to take up the construction, repair and maintenance of all roads, except the state and national highways within village. This action demonstrates:

A. De-centralization of power
B. Inclusive decision-making
C. Centralization of power
D. Administrative control

Answer: A

124. Which of the following best explains the importance of decentralization in Indian democracy?

A. It concentrates power in one authority.
B. It reduces people's participation in democracy.
C. It brings decision making closer to the people.
D. It increases dependences on the central government.

Answer: C

125. **Assertion (A):** India's language policy reflects the country's cultural diversity.

Reason (R): The Constitution recognizes multiple languages and protects linguistic rights.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: A

126. A farmers' association demands better prices for crops and subsidies only for its members. Which type of interest group does it represent?

A. Promotional interest group
B. Sectional interest group
C. Single issue Movement.
D. Public interest group

Answer: B

127. **Consider the following statements:**

1. Political parties aim to capture political power through elections.

2. Pressure groups influence government policies without contesting elections.
3. Pressure groups are unconcerned about public issues.
4. Political parties and pressure groups perform the same functions.

Which of the above statements are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1, 2 and 4 only
D. 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer: A

128. A group of doctors forms an association to improve the working conditions and welfare of doctors across the country. Which type of interest group does this association represent?

A. Promotional interest group
B. Sectional interest group
C. Political party
D. Public interest group

Answer: B.

129. These are the different views of two students in a class room.

Student A: "Only environmental movements can influence government decisions."

Student B: "Trade unions can also influence government policies by representing Workers' interests."

Whose opinion reflects a broader understanding of pressure groups?

A. Student A only
B. Student B only
C. Both students
D. Neither student

Answer: B.

130. Trade union and a political party jointly organise discussions with the government to improve labour laws. The trade union provides workers' concerns, while the political party raises the issue in the legislature. What does this situation best demonstrate?

A. Pressure groups and political parties can collaborate while performing different roles.
B. Pressure groups and political parties have exactly the same functions.
C. Pressure groups always replace political parties in government.
D. Political parties cannot work with pressure groups.

Answer A.

131. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer by using the option.

List I	List II
a. Organization that seek to promote the interest of a particular section	(i).Public interest groups
b. Organization that seek to promote Common interest	(ii).Sectional Interest groups
c. They are more like umbrella type movements	(iii).Multiple-issue movements
d. Their active life span is short.	(iv).Single -issue movement

Options:

A. a (i) , b (ii), c (iii), d (iv)
B. a (ii) , b (i) , c (iii) d (iv)
C. a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i)
D. a (iv) , b (iii), c (ii), d (i)

Answer: B

132. In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Pressure groups and movements work for political power.

Reason (R): Pressure groups and movements act as a bridge between the government and citizen to ensuring that diverse voices are heard.

Options:

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B. (A) is false but (R) is true
C. Both (A) and (R) are false
D. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Answer: B

133. A farmers' association launches a social media campaign and peaceful protests to demand better crop prices. Which statement best explains how the association is influencing politics?
A. By contesting elections
B. By influencing public opinion through campaigns and demonstrations
C. By acting as the legislature
D. By replacing political parties

Answer: B

134. Which of the following statements is best described the relation between political parties and pressure groups.
A. Pressure groups influence policy makers by supplying them accurate data and Information like political parties
B. Political parties have to face the people in elections, but pressure groups do not.
C. Many political parties are born out of movements.
D. Pressure groups are forced to compete with political parties

Answer: C

135. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a single issue movement that related to
A. Education and unemployment
B. Environment and displacement
C. Trade and Commerce
D. Election and Political parties

Answer: B

136. Choose the correct sequence:
A. Allots symbol → Register party →Apply symbol→ Verify application
B. Verify application → Apply symbol → Register party → Allots symbol
C. Register Party → Apply symbol → Allots symbol → Verify application
D. Register Party → Apply symbol → Verify application → Allots symbol

Answer: D

137. A student is preparing a timeline of the major political parties in India. Which party should be placed first based on the year of its formation?
A. Indian National Congress (INC)
B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
C. Communist Party of India (CPI)
D. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

Answer: A

138. Political parties often develop a strong presence in a particular region by addressing local issues and representing regional aspirations. Based on this understanding, which party has established a strong regional base in Tamil Nadu?
A. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
C. Indian National Congress (INC)
D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Answer: A

139. **Statement I:** A Modern Democracy cannot function without Political Party
Statement I: Existence of Parties is a pre condition for existence of vibrant democracy.
Options:
A. Only statement I is correct
B. Only Statement II is correct
C. Both the Statements are correct
D. Both the Statements are incorrect

Answer: C

140. A student is exploring different political ideologies in India and wants to identify the party that follows communist ideology. Which political party should the student choose?
A. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
B. Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]
C. Indian National Congress (INC)
D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Answer: B

141. Which one of the following is **incorrectly** paired
A. India - Multi party system
B. North Korea - Single party system
C. Canada - Two party system
D. Bangladesh - One party system

Answer: D

142. Observe the following statements with regards to the political parties. and choose the correct option
Statement I: It will be difficult to form a stable government without political parties.
Statement II: Opposition parties play a pivotal role in formation of public opinion.

Statement III: Since most of the parties have similar ideology, voters have better alternative

Statement IV: Parties do hold regular elections to select top leaders of the party.

Options:

A. Statements I and II are correct, but Statements III and IV are incorrect.
B. Statements III and IV are correct, but statement I and II are incorrect
C. Statement II and III correct, but statement I and IV are incorrect
D. Statements I and III are correct **,** but statement II and IV are incorrect

Answer: A

143. If a political party neither keep membership register nor conduct internal election regularly. Which of the following challenges being faced by that political party?

A. Lack of internal democracy.
B. Dynastic succession
C. Growing role of money and muscle power
D. Limited alternation to the voters.

Answer: A

144. A group of students is preparing an awareness poster titled ***"Functions of Political Parties in a Democracy."*** Which of the following points **should NOT** be included in their poster as a function of a political party?

A. Contest elections
B. Form and run the government
C. Make necessary arrangements for conducting elections to legislative bodies
D. Play a decisive role in making laws for the country

Answer C

145. During a classroom discussion, Rima says, *"Our political party has only one leader who makes all the important decisions. Ordinary members have no role in choosing leaders or candidates."*Based on this situation, which major challenge of political parties is illustrated?

A. Lack of alternatives to voters
B. Lack of internal democracy
C. Lack of able leadership
D. Lack of clear ideology

Answer: B

146. Which of the following international organizations works to improve women's access to justice and protect their rights?

A. Human Rights Law Network
B. World Health Organisation
C. Women's Justice Initiative
D. International Women's Organisation

Answer: C

147. Read the situations below. Which one violates Article 23 of the Indian Constitution?

A. A person is forced to work without wages.
B. A company pays workers according to their skills.
C. A farmer hires labourers and pays them fairly.
D. A student volunteers for a cleanliness drive.

Answer: A

148. A woman working in a factory is granted paid leave before and after childbirth. Which law provides this benefit?

A. Equal Remuneration Act
B. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
C. Re marriage Act
D. Maternity Benefit Act

Answer: D

149. Two employees, one man and one woman, performs the same work in a public sector undertaking with equal efficiency. The woman receives lower wages. Which law has been violated?

A. Prohibition of Child Labour Act
B. Equal Remuneration Act
C. Dowry Prohibition Act
D. Factories Act

Answer: B

150. A district plans to improve education, health care, and employment opportunities for women. What is the most likely long-term outcome?

A. Decline in sustainable development
B. Increase in gender inequality
C. Progress towards sustainable development
D. Reduction in literacy

Answer: C

151. **Assertion (A):** Men and women are not entitled for equal wages for equal work.
Reason (R): Equal remuneration promotes equality and prevents discrimination at the workplace.
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: A

152. Which directive principle support equal employment opportunities for men and women?
A. Article 39(a)
B. Article 14
C. Article 21
D. Article 52

Answer A

153. Choose the correctly matched pair:
A. Adequate means of livelihood for both men and women – Article 39(a)
B. To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women--Article 243-D (3)
C. Reservation of 1/3 seats to women in local bodies -- Article 23(1)
D. No discrimination of the ground of sex --- Article 51-A (e)

Answer: A)

154. The word "Divyangam" denotes
A. People with less qualification
B. People with special needs
C. People who excel in sports
D. People with Disability

Answer: D

155. Which law in India does protect the rights of persons with disabilities by ensuring equality, accessibility, and inclusion?
A. Right to Information Act, 2005
B. Consumer Protection Act, 2019
C. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
D. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Answer: C

156. A government college refuses admission to a student with a certified benchmark disability even though seats are available under the reserved quota. Which principle of RPwD Act being violated?
A. Availability.
B. Equality and non – discrimination
C. Guardianship
D. Freedom of speech

Answer: B

157. Which of the following is ***NOT*** one of the objectives of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016?
A. Promoting accessibility
B. Ensuring equality
C. Providing free employment to all persons with disabilities
D. Preventing discrimination

Answer: C.

158. Which of the following is a provision for person with benchmark disabilities?
A. Access to free education till he attains the age of 18 years.
B. Provide reasonable accommodation.
C. Provide free employment
D. Provide separate school building and campus

Answer: A

159. A school installs ramps and lifts so that students using wheelchairs can access all classrooms. Which right is being protected?
A. Right to recreation only
B. Right to accessibility
C. Right to get free education.
D. Right to leisure

Answer: B

160. A new school policy ensures that students with disabilities study in regular classrooms with appropriate support and equal opportunities. Which principle does this policy promote?
A. Segregation
B. Inclusion
C. Discrimination
D. Attachment.

Answer: B

161. Rena's family grows cotton. The cotton is sent to a textile factory where it is made into cloth. The cloth is then transported by trucks to different shops."

Which sectors are involved in the correct order?

A. Primary → Secondary → Tertiary
B. Secondary → Tertiary → Primary
C. Tertiary → Primary → Secondary
D. Primary → Tertiary → Secondary

Answer: A

162. Which of the following best explains how the IT revolution has contributed to the growth of the service sector in India?

A. It reduced agricultural production.
B. It created new services such as software development, online banking, and IT-enabled services.
C. It increased mining activities.
D. It replaced all manufacturing industries.

Answer: B

163. A group of workers runs a small roadside food stall. They share responsibilities such as cooking, serving customers, and managing accounts. However, they receive low wages and have no paid leave or job security. Which characteristic of the informal sector is highlighted through their collaborative work?

A. Paid leave and job security
B. High salaries with fixed working hours
C. Low wages and lack of employment benefits
D. Government employment

Answer: C

164. **Assertion (A):** The economy can be classified into the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors based on the nature of economic activity.

Reason (R): Organized and unorganized sectors are classified on the basis of ownership, not on the nature of economic activity.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: **C**

165. Read the following statements regarding the classification of the economy based on the nature of economic activity:

i. The primary sector involves activities related to the extraction of natural resources.
ii. The secondary sector includes manufacturing and processing activities.
iii. The tertiary sector provides services that support individuals and other sectors of the economy.
iv. Organized and unorganized sectors are classifications based on the nature of economic activity.

Choose the correct option:

A. Statements I, II and III are correct.
B. Statements II and IV are correct.
C. Statements I and IV are correct.
D. All statements are correct.

Answer: A

166. A village has 10 family members working on a small farm, but only 6 workers are actually needed to produce the same amount of crops. The government proposes skill training so that some workers can take up jobs in other sectors.

If you were a member of that village, what suggestion would you like to give?

Options:

A. All family members should continue working on the farm because it is a traditional occupation.
B. The extra workers should remain on the farm even if their work does not increase production.
C. The family should consider new employment opportunities and skill training, as this can improve their income without reducing farm output.
D. The government should not suggest any changes in employment patterns.

Answer: C

167. Kamal works in a rice mill. His job here is low paid and often not regular. There is no provision for paid leaves. In which Sector is Kamal working?
A. Organized Sector
B. Government Sector
C. Unorganized Sector
D. Joint Sector

Answer: C

168. Read the statements carefully and find out the incorrect option given below:
A. MGNREGA has been implemented in whole country now.
B. MGNREGA guarantees 200 days of assured work to the people in need of it.
C. The scheme was launched initially in February, 2006.
D. If the government fails to provide the work, the people are given unemployment Allowances.

Answer: B

169. A country produces rice, clothes, computers, healthcare services, and transport services in a year. While calculating the country's economic performance, only the value of goods and services meant for final use is counted to avoid double counting.
What does the above information try to convey?
A. GDP shows the value of all final goods
B. GDP shows all the services of a country
C. GDP shows the value of final goods and services only
D. GDP shows all the intermediate goods and final services only

Answer: C

170. In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The tertiary sector provides services
Reason (R): It produces goods from directly from nature.
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: C

171. Read the following statements about development:
1. Different people may have different developmental goals.
2. The developmental goals of different people may sometimes conflict with each other.
3. Everyone has the same idea of development.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and

Answer: A

172. A Country has a total annual income of ₹12, 00,000 crore and a population of 120 crore.. Which concept helps compare the average income of people in the country?
A. National income
B. Per capita income
C. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
D. Human Development Index (HDI)

Answer: B

173. A government plans to increase industries but also introduces strict rules to reduce pollution and conserve forests. Which development approach does this best represent?
A. Economic growth only
B. Environmental protection only
C. Women empowerment only
D. Sustainable development

Answer: **D**

174. A country has low average income, limited access to healthcare, and a lower life expectancy than most developed nations. Based on these indicators, the country is most likely to be classified as:
A. A developed country
B. A developing country
C. A high-income country
D. A highly industrialized country

Answer: B

175. Which of the following best explains the purpose of the Human Development Index (HDI)?
A. To measure only the economic growth of a country
B. To compare countries only on the basis of income
C. To measure development using health, education, and income indicators
D. To measure the availability of natural resources

Answer: C

176. Which of the following statement best describe that per capita income may not be the true indicator of economic development?
A. Per capita income can be measured both at current prices and at constant prices.
B. Per capita income includes only those goods and services sold in the market.
C. High per capita income countries are considered as developed countries.
D. Per capita income clearly indicates the distribution of income in the society.

Answer: B

177. In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Read the statement and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Sex ratio in India is very low in India as compared to developed countries.
Reason (R): Female do not get good diet and medical care as compared to male.
Options:
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A)
B. (A) is false but (R) is true
C. Both (A) and (R) are false
D. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason **of (A)**

Answer: A

178. Two countries have equal national income, but one has fewer people. Which country is better developed?
A. Country with more people
B. Country with fewer people
C. Both are equal
D. Cannot be compared.

Answer B

179. Observe the table and say which state is more developed?

State	***PCI***	***IMR***	***LR***
Meghalaya	90,638	*33*	*68.5*
Mizoram	*232126*	*3*	*71.8*
Arunachal Pradesh	*279396*	*21*	*71.6*

(As per the latest Niti Aayog report)
A. Meghalaya
B. Mizoram
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. All three States.

Answer: B

180. A government wants to reduce farmers' dependence on money lenders. Which measure would be the most effective?
A. Increase the interest rate charge by banks.
B. Make formal credit easier to access through bank and cooperative societies.
C. Encourage borrowing only from relatives.
D. Encourage borrowing from indigenous banks

Answer: B

181. A smart phone made in china sold by a Korean company in India This is an example of:
A. Industrialisation
B. Privatisation
C. Globalisation
D. Nationalisation

Answer: C

182. A farmer has surplus rice and wants to exchange it for a bicycle. The bicycle seller is willing to accept only vegetables instead of rice. This exchange cannot take place because of:
A. Commodity money
B. Medium of exchange
C. Double coincidence of wants
D. Banking system

Answer: C

183. Rita has extra wheat, while her neighbour has milk. They exchange wheat for milk

without using money. Which economic system does this illustrate?
A. Credit system
B. Banking system
C. Barter system
D. Digital payment system

Answer: C

184. Consider these statements and choose the correct option
Statement I: The barter system requires both parties to want each other's goods or services.
Statement II: This requirement often makes exchange difficult and inconvenient.

Options:
A. Both Statements I and Statement II are true, and Statement II correctly explains Statement I.
B. Both Statements I and Statement II are true, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Answer: A

185. A farmer wants a loan at a reasonable rate of interest with proper legal protection. Which source of credit is the most suitable?
A. Moneylender
B. Co-operative society
C. Trader
D. Indigenous bank

Answer B

186. Which of the following situations indicates that a group is ***not*** functioning as a Self Help Group (SHG)?
A. Members save regularly and lend money to one another.
B. The group has 15–20 members.
C. Members depend mainly on high-interest loans from moneylenders instead of their pooled savings.
D. Members collectively manage their savings and lending activities.

Answer: C

187. A customer buys groceries using currency notes. Which function of money is demonstrated in this situation?
A. Store of value
B. Medium of exchange
C. Unit of production
D. Means of barter

Answer: B

188. A newspaper reports that a bank has been penalized for not following the rules while giving loans to customers. The action was taken by the country's banking regulator to ensure that banks function fairly and protect the interests of depositors and borrowers.
Question: Which institution is responsible for supervising the functioning of formal sources of credit in India?
A. Ministry of Finance
B. Head Office of the Bank
C. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
D. Co-operative Society

Answer: C

189. Which statement best explains the role of bank in economic development?
A. They print currency notes.
B. They act as intermediary between the depositors and borrowers.
C. They discourage the collateral
D. They collect various taxes for the government.

Answer: B

190. Rekha, who lives in an urban slum, wants to start a small tailoring business. She needs a loan and is considering different sources of finance. Which option would best help her make a flexible and beneficial financial decision?
A. Borrow from a local moneylender who charges a high interest rate.
B. Take a loan from a formal financial institution offering lower interest and transparent terms.
C. Borrow from an informal lender without comparing the repayment conditions.
D. Depend only on friends and relatives even if the amount is insufficient.

Answer: B

191. Match List A with List B

List A	List B
a. Barter system	1.Member based lending
b. Money lender	2.Papermoney issued by RBI
c. Currency notes	3.High interest rate
d. SHG	4.Exchange of goods and services

Options:

A. a – 1, b -2, c – 3, d - 4
B. a – 4, b -3, c – 2, d – 1
C. a – 2, b – 1, c – 3, d – 4
D. a – 3, b – 2, c – 4, d – 3

Answer B

192. A group of students is comparing different types of companies. One student says, *"This Company owns factories in India, Brazil, and South Africa and manages production from its headquarters."* Which type of company are the students describing?

A. Foreign Company
B. Government Company
C. Multinational Company
D. public -Private Partnership Company

Answer: C

193. Read the following statements about Multinational Companies (MNCs):

1. They own or control production in more than one country.
2. They establish factories close to markets to reduce transport costs.
3. They organise production across different countries.
4. They recruit workers only from their home country.

Which statement does not correctly describe an MNC?

A. Statement 1
B. Statement 2
C. Statement 3
D. Statement 4

Answer: D

194. A multinational company plans to establish a new manufacturing unit in another country. It considers the availability of skilled labour, government support, and access to markets.
Which of the following factors is **least likely** to influence its decision?

A. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour
B. Nearness to markets
C. Favourable government policies
D. Presence of a large number of local competitors

Answer: **D**

195. A country encourages globalization by allowing foreign companies to invest and compete with local firms. Which outcome best supports this policy?

A. Reduced economic growth
B. Increased unemployment in every sector
C. Increased competition leading to innovation and better choices for consumers
D. Reduced cultural exchange among countries

Answer: C

196. In the question given below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option
Assertion (A): Many companies prefer to establish production units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
Reason (R): SEZs provide tax concessions, better infrastructure, and simplified business procedures.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: A

197. During a classroom discussion, four students shared their opinions about the World Trade Organization (WTO).

- **Riya:** "The WTO gives every country an equal chance to compete in global trade."
- **Aman:** "Some developing countries struggle because they cannot compete with large multinational companies."
- **Neha:** "The WTO has no effect on small farmers or local industries."
- **Rahul:** "All WTO policies benefit both developed and developing countries equally."

Which student's opinion best reflects a genuine concern about a **disadvantage of the WTO** while considering different perspectives?

A. Riya, because the WTO provides equal opportunities to all countries.
B. Aman, because developing countries may face difficulties competing with stronger economies.
C. Neha, because WTO policies do not affect farmers or local industries.
D. Rahul, because WTO benefits every country in the same way.

Answer: B

198. An Indian automobile manufacturer faces tough challenge after foreign car companies enter in the Indian market. What is the most likely impact on the manufacturer?

A. The Indian manufacturer will stop producing cars immediately.
B. The government will ban all foreign companies.
C. The Indian manufacturer may improve quality and reduce prices to remain competitive.
D. The government may re- introduce the trade barrier.

Answer: C

199. A group of artisans in a village wants to sell handmade products to international buyers. Which government initiative would make globalisation fairer for them?

A. Reducing wages of artisans
B. Providing training, better transport, and online marketing support
C. Increasing taxes on small businesses
D. Restricting the sale of local products

Answer: B

200. **Match the column**

List A	List B
a. Foreign Investment	1. Removal of trade restrictions
b)Liberalisation	2. Person who uses goods and services
c) SEZ	3. Investment by MNCs in another country
d) Consumers	4) Areas with special business rules

Options:

A. a – 3, b – 1, c – 4, d – 2
B. a – 1, b – 2, c – 3, d – 4
C. a – 2, b – 3, c – 4, d – 1
D. a – 4, b – 3, c – 2, d – 1

Answer: A

Section-B
Short Questions and answers: 2 marks

1. Do you think the Treaty of Vienna successfully maintained peace in Europe? Give two reasons.
Answer:
Yes, the treaty of Vienna could maintain peace in Europe to a great extent
i. It restored political stability by re-establishing monarchies and maintaining a balance of power.
ii. The treaty prevented any major European war for nearly four decades (1815–1853).

2. Napoleon Bonaparte introduced several administrative reforms that influenced many countries. Which two of the following reforms introduced by Napoleon are still followed in many parts of the world today?
Answer:
i. Napoleonic Code (Civil Code): It established equality before the law and protected the right to property.
ii. Uniform system of weights and measures (metric system): It introduced a standardized system that is widely used across the world today.

3. "King Charles Albert, the ruler of Piedmont was defeated by the Austrians in the Battle of Custozza". If the king had won the battle, how might the history of Italy have been different? Give two possible outcomes.
Answer:
If **King Charles Albert** had won the battle:
i. Austria's domination over Italy would have ended earlier.
ii. Italy might have become a united nation much before the actual unification.

4. After the Unification of Germany in 1871, European nations started competing in building armies and claimed superiority over others. Do you agree that this shows nationalism had become militaristic and chauvinistic? Explain with two points.
Answer:
Yes, I do agree that after the Unification of Germany in 1871, European nations started competing in building armies and claimed superiority over others.
Militaristic: Countries like Germany and Britain started an arms race, especially naval competition, to show power.
Chauvinistic: Nations like France and Germany developed extreme pride and believed their nation was superior, leading to hatred for others.

5. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was more aggressive than Non Cooperation." Justify the statement.
Answer:
The Civil Disobedience Movement was more aggressive than the Non-Cooperation Movement because:
i. People openly broke unjust laws, such as the Salt Law, and refused to pay certain taxes.
ii. Unlike the Non-Cooperation Movement, which mainly involved boycotting British Institutions and goods, the Civil Disobedience Movement directly challenged British authority through mass law-breaking and defiance.

6. If you were asked to design a new Commission for India in 1927, what two principles would you include to make it acceptable to all Indians? Explain.
Answer.
i. **Principle of Representation:** The Commission must have Indian members because Indians have the right to decide their own future.
ii. **Principle of Self-Governance:** The commission should recommend Dominion Status instead of just reviewing the 1919 Act, to respect Indian demands.

7. 'The Rowlatt Act led to a nationwide protest in 1919'. Give two reasons to support the statement.

Answer.

The Rowlatt Act caused a nationwide protest in 1919 because:

i. The Act allowed arrest without any trial which threatened every Indian's personal liberty.

ii. Indians expected reforms after supporting Britain in the First World War but got repressive laws instead, causing anger.

8. Identify any two factors that contributed to the growth of industries during the Industrial Revolution in Europe.

Answer:

i. The invention of new machines increased production.

ii. The availability of coal and iron supported industrial development.

9. Mention any two ways in which the factory system transformed the method of production.

Answer:

i. Goods were produced in factories using machines instead of by hand at home.

ii. Large-scale production made manufacturing faster and more efficient.

10. Give two reasons why child labour should be abolished in industries.

Answer:

i. Children have the right to education and healthy development.

ii. Child labour affects their physical and mental well-being.

11. Mention any two ways in which Indian Nationalists opposed the Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

Answer:

i. It allows the British Government to have more authority over publishing and also held it to repress seditious writing

ii. The act clearly discriminated between the English and the Vernacular Press

12. Explain why Gutenberg's printing press is considered a revolutionary invention in the history of print culture?

Answer:

i. Gutenberg developed the movable metal type printing press, making printing faster, cheaper, and more accurate.

ii. It enabled the mass production of books, spreading knowledge and ideas to a larger number of people

13. Do you think print culture was essential for the spread of education? Justify your answers with any two points.

Answer:

i. Print culture made books and learning materials easily available.

ii. More people could read and gain knowledge at a lower cost.

14. Evaluate how the Union List, State List and Concurrent List help in ensuring efficient governance in India.

Answer:

i. The Union, State and Concurrent Lists clearly divide legislative powers between the Centre and the States, preventing overlap and confusion in administration.

ii. This division enables each level of government to manage its own responsibilities efficiently while promoting cooperation on matters of common interest.

15. 'During a quiz, a student claims that the Centre is stronger than the States in India. Analyse the statement using constitutional provisions.

Answer:

i. The Centre is stronger because it has greater powers during emergencies and can create new states by changing their boundaries.

ii. It also has greater legislative authority through the Union List, and Governors can reserve certain State Bills for the President's approval.

16. A group of doctors forms an association to protect their professional interests. Identify the type of pressure group and justify your answer.

Answer:

i. It is a Sectional Interest Group because it represents the interests of a particular section of society, namely doctors.

ii. Its main aim is to protect the professional rights and welfare of its members by influencing government policies.

17. Explain the process through which pressure groups influence government policies.

Answer:

i. Pressure groups influence government policies by organising campaigns, demonstrations, protests and petitions to draw the government's attention to public issues.

ii. They also create public awareness through the media and mobilise public opinion, encouraging the government to adopt favourable policies.

18. State any two criteria for political party to be recognized as a national party.

Answer:

A political party is recognized as a National Party if it meets the following criteria:

i. It should get at least 6% of the valid votes in four or more States and wins at least 4 LokSabha seats.

ii. It should win at least 2% of the total LokSabha seats which is 11 seats and must also be recognized as a State Party in at least four States.

19. Outline the procedures followed in conducting an election in India.

Answer:

The correct sequence of the procedures followed in conducting an election in India is:

I. Filing of nomination
II. Election campaign
III. Polling (voting)
IV. Counting of votes and declaration of election results
V. Formation of the government

20. Analyse how the Women's Justice Initiative (WJI) helps in protecting women's rights.

Answer:

i. WJI provides legal aid, counselling and court representation to women facing violence and discrimination, helping them access justice.

ii. It creates awareness through legal education, files Public Interest Litigations (PILs) and works for the effective implementation of women's rights laws.

21. Do you think laws alone are enough to ensure a women's right? Give reasons.

Answer:

No, laws alone are not enough to ensure women's rights because:

i. Laws must be effectively implemented, and those who violate women's rights should be punished to ensure justice.

ii. Society must change its attitude towards women, and women should be educated and made aware of their rights so they can exercise them confidently.

22. Imagine you are a school principal. What two measures would you take to promote inclusive education in your school?

Answer:

i. Admit students with disabilities without discrimination and provide reasonable accommodation according to their needs.
ii. Make school buildings accessible and provide trained teachers and learning materials suitable for different disabilities.

23. How has women's reservation helped society?

Answer:

i. Increased women's participation in governance: Reservation has enabled more women to become members of Panchayats and Municipalities, giving them an opportunity to participate in decision-making and public administration.
ii. Promoted empowerment and equality: It has strengthened the social and political status of women by ensuring their representation in local self-government and encouraging equal participation in democratic processes.

24. Do pressure groups always have a positive impact? Give your opinion with one reason.

Answer:

No, pressure groups do not always have a positive impact. At times, they may promote the interests of only a particular section of society instead of the welfare of the entire public.

Reason: Some pressure groups may use strikes, protests, or demonstrations that disrupt normal public life and create inconvenience for others.

25. During a general election, no single political party wins enough seats to form the government. What is the most likely outcome in such a situation?

Answer:

i. A coalition government is formed, where two or more political parties join together to secure a majority and form the government.
ii. The coalition parties share power and work together on the basis of a common programme to run the government.

26. Evaluate how equal opportunities improve the status of women in India.

Answer:

i. Equal opportunities in education, employment, and public life enable women to develop their talents, become economically independent, and actively contribute to the progress of their families and society.
ii. They promote gender equality by ensuring that women enjoy the same rights and opportunities as men, thereby improving their social status, confidence, and overall quality of life.

27. Examine how the objectives of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 strengthen the constitutional values of equality and justice.

Answer:

i. The Act guarantees equal rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities by prohibiting discrimination and ensuring equal access to education, employment, healthcare, and public services. This upholds the constitutional principle of equality before the law.
ii. The Act promotes inclusion, dignity, and social justice by creating a barrier-free environment, encouraging accessibility, and ensuring that persons with

disabilities can participate fully and independently in all aspects of social, economic, and political life. This reflects the constitutional values of justice, equality, and respect for human dignity.

28. Why should we use non-renewable resources carefully?

Answer:

i. They are limited in quantity and take millions of years to form.
ii. Careful use helps conserve them for future generations.

29. Suggest two ways to convert a potential resource into an actual resource.

Answer:

i. Identification and preparation of inventory of resources which involves surveying, mapping and estimation and measurement of quantity, characteristics and properties of the resources.
ii. Developing a planning structure empowered with appropriate technology, skill and setting up institutions for implementing the aims of resource planning.

30. Describe sustainable economic development and explain why it is necessary in today's world.

Answer:

Sustainable economic development aims at meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. It is necessary to prevent resource depletion and ensure a healthy environment for future generations.

31. Explain how the distribution of alluvial soils influences population density.

Answer:

i. Alluvial soil is highly fertile and supports cultivation of crops such as rice and wheat.
ii. Agriculture provides employment and food, so people settle in fertile river plains, resulting in high population density.

32. Differentiate between Sheet Erosion and Gully Erosion.

Answer:

Sheet erosion occurs when water flows down the slope as a thin sheet and removes the top layer of a soil. It removes fertile topsoil over a large area. Whereas gully erosion occurs when running water cuts deep channels as gullies in clayey soil. It forms deep gullies and make the land uncultivable.

33. How can constructing a dam help farmers to overcome water shortages during the dry season?

Answer:

i. Dams can ensure regular supply of water for agriculture helping the farmers to grow crops throughout the year.
ii. Rainwater that is stored in the dams can be used for irrigation during the dry season.

34. How can dams affect aquatic life?

Answer:

i. Dams destroy habitats for aquatic life.
ii. Dams fragment rivers, making migration difficult for the aquatic fauna.

35. If a region has abundant coal but also many rivers, which source of electricity should be preferred for sustainable development? Justify the statement.

Answer:

i. Hydroelectricity should be preferred because it is generated from fast-flowing water which is a renewable.

ii. It helps in the conservation of non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum and natural gas.

36. A region is rich in bauxite. What industrial activity is likely to develop there and why?

Answer:

Aluminium industry is likely to develop a region is rich in bauxite. This is because Bauxite is the chief ore use for manufacturing aluminium and locating the industries near the raw material reduces transportation cost.

37. A farmer shifts from traditional seeds to HYV seeds. What impact will this have on production?

Answer:

i. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds produce a much higher crop yield than traditional seeds when supplied with proper irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides.

ii. This increases food grain production, improves farmer's income, and supports commercial farming with modern agricultural practices.

38. Suppose Farmers in your area want to earn income through sericulture. Suggest two steps they should take.

Answer:

i. Rearing of healthy silkworms by maintaining proper hygiene and protecting them to ensure good quality silk production.

ii. Cultivating mulberry plants, as their leaves are the main food for silkworm, helping them grow well and produce better silk cocoons.

39. Your school plans to promote eco-friendly products. Suggest any two ways to encourage the use of jute products.

Answer:

i. Create awareness about the environmental benefits of jute as it is biodegradable, recyclable and eco-friendly.

ii. Encourage the use of jute bags and other jute products instead of plastic to reduce pollution and to support sustainable development.

40. If you were planning to set up a cement factory, what factor related to raw material would you consider first and why?

Answer:

I would choose a location near limestone deposit, because limestone is the main raw material for cement factory.

Proximity to a limestone deposits will help to reduce transportation costs and ensures uninterrupted production.

41. How does the shift from 'Palanguin' to buses and trains reflect changes in the transport system? Give any two points.

Answer:

The shift from 'Palanguin' to buses and trains reflect changes in the transport system in the following ways:

i. Transport systems have evolved to meet the growing needs of people.

ii. Modern transport such as buses and trains, is faster, carries more passengers and makes travel more comfortable.

42. Explain any two ways in which tourism benefits both tourists and local communities.

Answer:

Tourism benefits both tourists and local communities.

i. Tourism promotes national and international understanding and cultural exchange.

ii. It create employment opportunities and supports local handicrafts and the economy.

43. State any two characteristics of the matrilineal system in Meghalaya?
Answer:
Meghalaya has historically followed a matrilineal system where Lineage and inheritance are traced through women. The youngest daughter inherits the family wealth and cares for her parents. This system gives women an important position in the family, preserves family property and strengthens family ties and social security.

44. Meghalaya often faces a deficit in food grains production. Explain any two reasons for this situation.
Answer:
i. Agricultural productivity is low because many farmers still depend on traditional farming methods, including shifting cultivation and make limited use of scientific farming practices.
ii. Inadequate irrigation facilities, limited use of improved seeds, fertilizers and modern agricultural technology also reduce crop yields and overall farm productivity.

45. State any two features of the tertiary sector.
Answer:
i. It provides services instead of producing goods.
ii. It supports the growth of the primary and secondary sectors.

46. A worker loses his wages whenever he is absent from work. Identify the sector and justify your answer with one reason.
Answer:
Sector: Unorganized sector.
Reason: There is no job security or paid leave in the unorganized sector.

47. Why should all sectors of the economy be given equal importance? Give any two reasons.
Answer:
i. Each sector depends on the others for growth and development.
ii. Balanced development creates more employment and improves the economy.

48. How are the primary and secondary sectors related? Give any two points.
Answer:
i. The primary sector supplies raw materials to the secondary sector.
ii. The secondary sector processes these raw materials into finished goods.

49. Explain how literacy improves the quality of life. Give any two points.
Answer:
i. It increases employment opportunities.
ii. It helps people make informed decisions about health and society.

50. Why should development benefit all sections of society? Give any two reasons.
Answer:
i. It reduces inequality among people.
ii. It improves the overall standard of living.

51. Explain how banks help people save and use money.
Answer:
i. Banks provide a safe place to keep savings.
ii. They lend money to individuals and businesses for productive activities.

52. State any two ways in which banks and borrowers work together in economic development.
Answer:
i. Banks provide loans for business and farming activities.
ii. Borrowers repay loans, enabling banks to lend to others.

53. State any two advantages of using bank deposits instead of keeping cash at home.
Answer:
i. Money remains safe and earns interest.
ii. Deposits can be used for digital payments and withdrawals when needed.

54. Suggest any two ways to reduce the negative effects of globalisation on small producers.
Answer:
i. Provide financial and technical support to small producers.
ii. Encourage the use and marketing of local products.

55. Suggest any two innovative ways in which technology can help local businesses compete in the global market.
Answer:
i. Sell products through online platforms.
ii. Use digital marketing to reach more customers.

56. Income alone is not enough to measure development. Explain why?
Answer:
Income alone is not enough to measure development because:
i. Development includes quality of life, such as good health, education, clean environment, equality, and security, not just income.
ii. Income may be unequally distributed, so even if the average income is high, many people may still live in poverty.

57. Differentiate between demand deposits and fixed deposits.
Answer:

Demand Deposits	Fixed Deposits
Money can be withdrawn at any time.	Money is deposited for a fixed period.
Used for daily transactions and payments.	Earns higher interest but cannot be withdrawn before maturity without conditions.

58. Why did the Government of India put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment?
Answer:
The Government of India put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment in order to:
i. Protect domestic industries from foreign competition.
ii. Promote the growth of Indian industries and prevent excessive dependence on foreign companies.

Section-C
Long Questions and answers: 5 marks

1. Analyze how the rise of nationalism in the Balkans contributed to the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

Support your answer with suitable examples.

Answer:

The rise of nationalism in the Balkans played a major role in weakening and eventually disintegrating the Ottoman Empire.

i. **Growth of Nationalism:** Inspired by the ideas of liberty and self-rule, many ethnic groups in the Balkans wanted independent nation-states.
ii. **Demand for Independence:** Countries such as **Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Romania** revolted against Ottoman rule and gradually gained independence.
iii. **Weakening of Ottoman Control:** As more territories broke away, the Ottoman Empire lost political power, land, and resources.
iv. **Rivalry among Balkan States:** Newly independent Balkan nations competed with one another to expand their territories, increasing regional instability.
v. **Interference by European Powers:** Powerful nations such as Russia and Austria-Hungary supported different Balkan groups to promote their own interests, further weakening the Ottoman Empire.

2. Explain the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Do you think it was a success? Give reasons.

Answer:

The **Gandhi–Irwin Pact** was signed on **5 March 1931** between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. It temporarily ended the Civil Disobedience Movement and paved the way for discussions between the British Government and the Indian National Congress.

The main terms of the Pact were:

i. It promised dominion status to India
ii. The Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement.
iii. Gandhi agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London.
iv. The British Government agreed to release political prisoners who had not committed violent crimes.

It was a partial success because:

i. It led to the release of thousands of political prisoners.
ii. The Congress was recognized as a major political force and invited to negotiate with the British.

However, the demand for Complete Independence was not accepted.

3. The Non-Cooperation Movement marked a turning point in India's freedom struggle."

Do you agree with this statement? Evaluate its achievements and limitations to justify your answer.

Answer:

Yes, I agree that the Non-Cooperation Movement was a turning point in India's freedom struggle because it transformed the nature of the national movement.

Achievements:

i. It was the first nationwide mass movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, involving people from different regions, religions, and social groups.
ii. It encouraged Indians to boycott foreign goods, government schools, law courts, and titles, promoting the spirit of Swadeshi and self-reliance.
iii. The movement increased political awareness and inspired ordinary people, including women, students, and peasants, to participate in the freedom struggle.

Limitations:

iv. The movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura incident, disappointing many supporters.
v. It did not achieve its immediate objective of Swaraj (self-rule).
vi. The sudden withdrawal created confusion among many freedom fighters.

However, despite its limitations, the Non-Cooperation Movement was a major turning point because it united millions of Indians under a common cause and laid the foundation for future mass movements.

4. Construct an explanation showing how different social groups participated in the **Civil Disobedience Movement** and explain how their expectations and objectives influenced their participation.

Answer:

Different social groups participated in the **Civil Disobedience Movement** (1930) with different expectations and objectives. Although they united under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, each group hoped to achieve its own goals.

Rich Peasants: Rich farmers from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh wanted a reduction in land revenue and protection from economic hardships. They actively joined the movement hoping the government would lower taxes.

Poor Peasants: Poor peasants expected relief from high rents and wanted remission of unpaid rent. However, the Congress did not support their demand to stop rent payments, so many later withdrew from the movement.

Business Class: Indian industrialists and traders supported the movement because they wanted protection from foreign competition, lower taxes, and freedom to expand Indian industries.

Women: Women from both urban and rural areas took part in processions, picketing, and boycotts. They hoped to contribute to India's freedom and gain greater respect and participation in public.

5. What is industrialization? Examine the impact of British policies on India weavers.

Answer:

Industrialization is the process of developing industries on a large scale by using machines, factories, and modern technology to produce goods efficiently.

Impact of British Policies on Indian Weavers: British policies had a severe impact on Indian weavers:

i. Cheap machine-made cloth from Britain flooded Indian markets, reducing the demand for hand woven Indian textiles.
ii. Heavy taxes and restrictions were imposed on Indian textiles, while British goods entered India with low duties.
iii. Many weavers lost their livelihood because they could not compete with cheaper factory-made products.
iv. Weavers were often forced to sell cloth at very low prices to British traders.

As a result, many weaving families fell into poverty and shifted to agriculture or other low-paying jobs.

6. Statement: A merchant wants to increase cloth production but faces restrictions from powerful guilds in towns. He decides to organise production in the countryside by involving peasants and artisans.

Explain how this system benefited both the merchants and the rural workers.

Answer:

i. The powerful guilds in towns restricted merchants from expanding production, so merchants shifted production to the countryside.
ii. Due to the enclosure movement, many poor peasants and cottagers lost access to common lands and looked for additional sources of income.
iii. Merchants supplied raw wool to rural spinners, weavers, fullers, and dyers, while controlling every stage of production and marketing.
iv. Rural families could continue farming on their small plots while earning extra income through cloth production, making full use of family labour.
v. This proto-industrial system increased cloth production, benefited merchants by reducing costs and avoiding guild restrictions, and provided employment and supplementary income to rural households.

7. Statement: A company used advertisements, labels, and calendars with Indian cultural images to attract customers and increase the sale of its products.

Based on the above statement, explain how advertisements and labels were designed to influence Indian consumers. How did Indian manufacturers use advertisements differently during the Swadeshi Movement?

Answer:

i. Advertisements made products appear attractive, useful, and necessary to consumers.

ii. Labels carried the company's name and images of Indian gods, goddesses, and royal figures to gain the trust of buyers.

iii. Calendars with attractive pictures were distributed to homes, shops, and offices to keep the products popular.

iv. These methods helped foreign manufacturers increase the sale of their goods in India.

v. During the Swadeshi Movement, Indian manufacturers used advertisements to encourage people to buy Indian-made goods as a symbol of patriotism.

8. Statement: With the spread of education and printing, books and magazines became available to children, women, and workers, creating opportunities for learning and social awareness.

Based on the above statement, explain how the growth of print culture showed sensitivity towards the educational and social needs of children, women, and workers.

Answer:

i. The spread of primary education increased the demand for school textbooks and children's literature, helping children develop reading habits.

ii. Women's magazines and books encouraged women to read, write, and express their ideas.

iii. Women writers such as Jane Austen, the Bronte Sisters, and George Eliot presented educated and independent women in their works.

iv. Lending libraries enabled workers, artisans, and lower middle-class people to borrow books and improve their knowledge at an affordable cost.

v. Thus, print culture promoted equal access to education, encouraged social awareness, and empowered different sections of society.

9. "A social reformer wants to spread his ideas to people living in different parts of India".

Explain how print culture would help the reformer spread his ideas and promote public debates.

Answer:

i. He could publish newspapers, pamphlets, and books.

ii. His ideas would reach many readers quickly.

iii. Others could express agreement or disagreement through print.

iv. Printing in local languages would increase public participation.

v. This would encourage discussions and support social and religious reforms.

10. Evaluate the Role of Print in the Growth of Nationalism in India**.**

Answer:

Print played a significant role in the growth of nationalism in India.

i. Spread nationalist ideas: Newspapers, books, and pamphlets spread ideas of freedom, equality, and self-rule among people.

ii. Created political awareness: Print informed people about British policies, social issues, and the need for national unity.

iii. Inspired the freedom movement: Writings and speeches of nationalist leaders motivated people to join protests and movements.

iv. Promoted unity: Newspapers published in different Indian languages connected people from different regions and communities.

v. Encouraged public opinion: Print became a platform to criticize British rule and mobilize support for the nationalist cause.

11. Statement: Social and religious reformers used print media to work together with the public in spreading new ideas and promoting social change.

Based on the above statement, explain how print culture promoted collaboration between reformers and the public in bringing social and religious reforms in nineteenth-century India.

Answer:

i. Print media such as books, newspapers, journals, and magazines enabled reformers to spread their ideas to a large number of people.
ii. Reformers raised important issues like widow immolation, caste discrimination, idolatry, priesthood, and monotheism, encouraging people to think and participate in reforms.
iii. Muslim scholars published fatwas and religious writings to guide people in their daily lives and explain Islamic teachings.
iv. People from different communities read these publications, shared opinions, and participated in discussions and debates.
v. This collaboration between reformers and the public helped create awareness, encouraged social and religious reforms, and strengthened public participation.

12. Explain the characteristics of arid soil and the challenges in its use.

Answer:

Arid soil is found mainly in the dry and desert regions of western India, especially Rajasthan and Gujarat. It is red to brown, sandy, and coarse in texture. The soil is porous, so it has low moisture-retaining capacity. It contains very little humus and nitrogen but is rich in mineral salts. A layer of calcium carbonate (kankar) forms in the lower part of the soil, restricting water movement.

The main challenges are low fertility, poor moisture retention, scarce rainfall, and the hard kankar layer, which limits root growth. The soil is also prone to wind erosion. However, with proper irrigation, organic manure, fertilisers, and soil conservation measures, arid soil can be made suitable for agriculture.

13. Explain how different human activities lead to land degradation in India.

Suggest appropriate conservation measures to overcome these problems.

Answer:

The different human activities lead to land degradation in India.

i. **Deforestation** removes vegetation cover, causing soil erosion.
ii. **Overgrazing** exposes the soil, making it prone to erosion.
iii. **Mining and quarrying** leave deep pits and damage the land.
iv. **Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides** reduces soil fertility.
v. **Improper irrigation** causes water logging and salinity.

These problems can be addressed through afforestation, watershed management, controlled grazing, reclamation of mined land, and sustainable farming practice**s**, ensuring long-term environmental conservation and economic development.

14. Water scarcity in India is caused more by poor management of water resources than by the lack of rainfall."

Evaluate this statement.

Answer:

The statement is largely correct because many parts of India receive sufficient rainfall, but water is not managed efficiently.

i. Rainwater is often not harvested or stored properly.
ii. Excessive groundwater extraction has lowered the water table.
iii. Rivers, lakes, and ponds are polluted or neglected.

iv. Water is wasted in agriculture and urban areas due to inefficient practices.
v. Better planning, conservation, and public awareness can reduce water scarcity.

Therefore, while irregular rainfall contributes to the problem, poor water management is a major reason for water scarcity in post-independence India.

A state government observes that despite providing high-yielding seeds and fertilisers, food grain production has not increased significantly.

15. Examine the factors responsible for the stagnation of food grain production in India.

Answer:

i. **Declining soil fertility:** Continuous cultivation of the same crops and the excessive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides have reduced soil fertility, leading to lower crop yields over time.
ii. **Shift to commercial crops:** Many farmers have shifted from growing food grains to commercial and horticultural crops such as cotton, sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables because these crops provide higher profits and better market demand.
iii. **Reduction in agricultural land:** Agricultural land is gradually decreasing due to rapid urbanisation, industrialisation, and the construction of roads, housing, and other infrastructure, leaving less land available for food grain cultivation.
iv. **Dependence on monsoon rainfall:** In many parts of India, irrigation facilities are still inadequate. As a result, farmers depend heavily on uncertain monsoon rains, which affect food grain production during years of poor rainfall.
v. **Small landholdings and limited technology:** Most farmers own small and fragmented landholdings, making it difficult to use modern farming techniques and machinery efficiently. This limits productivity and contributes to the stagnation of food-grain production.

16. Imagine that all conventional energy resources become unavailable for one month in your area.

Prepare an **Action plan** to reduce the use of conventional energy and promote sustainable development.

Answer: Action plan

i. Install solar panels on homes, schools, and public buildings.
ii. Promote biogas plants in rural areas.
iii. Encourage the use of wind and small hydel power where suitable.
iv. Replace conventional streetlights with solar-powered LED lights.
v. Create awareness about energy conservation.
vi. Encourage public transport, cycling, and electric vehicles powered by renewable energy.

This plan reduces dependence on fossil fuels, lowers pollution, conserves natural resources, and ensures a clean and sustainable future for coming generations.

17. Describe the different modes of occurrence of minerals.

Answer:

Minerals occur in different forms in nature:

i. **In igneous and metamorphic rocks:** Minerals fill cracks, crevices, faults, and joints. Smaller deposits are called veins, while larger ones are called lodes.
ii. **In sedimentary rocks:** Minerals occur in beds or layers formed by deposition, accumulation, and concentration over millions of years. Coal and some iron ore are examples.
iii. **By evaporation:** Minerals such as gypsum, potash, and salt are formed when water evaporates in arid regions.
iv. **As alluvial deposits (placer deposits):** Minerals like gold, silver, tin, and platinum are found in sands of river valleys and at the base of hills.
v. **In ocean water:** The oceans contain dissolved minerals, especially common salt, magnesium, and bromine.

18. Suppose you are a farmer who wants to cultivate or plant **one beverage crop**.

What is the **geographical condition** which will be suitable for the crop to be grown?

Mention **any two states** where that crop is produced in India, which you like to visit once to understand better before growing your favorite beverage crop.

(The following answer is only a sample. Students may choose anyone suitable beverage crop and answer accordingly)

Answer:

If I wanted to cultivate my favorite beverage crop, I would choose **TEA**.

Tea grows best in a warm and humid climate with temperatures between 20°C and 30°C.

It requires well-distributed rainfall (150–300 cm) throughout the year and well-drained, fertile, acidic soil on hill slopes.

These conditions help the tea plants grow healthy and produce good-quality leaves.

Assam and West Bengal (Darjeeling) are the two leading tea-producing states in India.

19. Evaluate the importance of promoting manufacturing in economically underdeveloped and tribal areas for reducing poverty, generating employment, and ensuring balanced regional development.

Suggest five measures.

Answer:

i. **Provide financial incentives:** The government should offer subsidies, tax concessions, and other incentives to encourage industries to be established in economically underdeveloped and tribal areas.

ii. **Develop infrastructure:** Adequate facilities such as roads, electricity, water supply, transport, and communication should be provided to attract industries to these regions.

iii. **Promote employment opportunities:** Setting up industries in these areas will create jobs for local people, reduce poverty, and improve their standard of living.

iv. **Ensure balanced regional development:** Industrial development in economically underdeveloped and tribal areas helps reduce regional disparities by spreading economic activities more evenly across the country.

v. **Encourage the use of local resources:** Industries should make use of locally available raw materials and human resources, leading to the overall development of these regions and improving the economy.

20. Distinguish between an Integrated Steel Plant and a Mini Steel Plant.

Answer:

Integrated Steel Plant	**Mini Steel Plant**
Uses iron ore as the main raw material to produce steel.	Mainly uses scrap steel and sponge iron to manufacture steel.
Requires large capital investment and extensive infrastructure.	Requires less investment and can be set up on a smaller scale.
Produces steel on a large scale with high production capacity.	Produces steel on a small scale to meet local or regional demand.
Depends on the availability of iron ore, coal, limestone, power, and transport.	Depends mainly on electric furnaces and recycled scrap.
Examples: Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur, and Jamshedpur.	**Examples:** Salem Steel Plant and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant.

21. Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, is located in a hilly region with steep slopes, deep valleys, and heavy rainfall, unlike the Northern Plains.

Examine why railway development in Shillong and other parts of Meghalaya is more difficult than in the Northern Plains.

Answer:

i. The Northern Plains have flat and level land, making railway construction easier, whereas Shillong

has rugged hills and steep slopes that make laying railway tracks difficult.

ii. The plains have a dense railway network because construction is economical, while Meghalaya has limited railway connectivity due to difficult terrain.

iii. Heavy rainfall in Meghalaya often causes landslides and soil erosion, disrupting railway construction and maintenance, whereas such problems are less common in the Northern Plains.

iv. Railway construction in Shillong requires tunnels, bridges, and cutting through hills, making it more expensive than in the plains.

v. The Northern Plains have a high population density and intensive agriculture, which support railway development, while the difficult terrain and scattered settlements in Meghalaya reduce the expansion of rail.

22. "India is a federal country with unitary features." Justify the statement.

Answer.

i. Division of Powers: The Constitution clearly divides powers between the Union and the State Governments through the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, which is a key feature of federalism.

ii. Written and Supreme Constitution: India has a written Constitution that defines the powers of both the Union and the States, and it is the supreme law of the country.

iii. Independent Judiciary: The Supreme Court safeguards the Constitution and settles disputes between the Union and the States.

iv. Strong Central Government: India has unitary features because the Union Government has greater powers than the States, especially during a national emergency when it can exercise control over the States.

v. Single Citizenship and Integrated Administration: India has single citizenship and All India Services, which promote national unity and strengthen the unitary character of the country.

23. A political party has been criticised for lack of internal democracy, criminalisation of politics, and poor representation of women.

As a responsible citizen, suggest reforms that can strengthen political parties in India.

Answer:

i. Promote internal democracy by holding regular organisational elections and involving party members in decision-making.

ii. Ensure transparency in political funding by maintaining proper accounts and disclosing the sources of party income.

iii. Prevent criminalisation of politics by refusing to give party tickets to candidates with serious criminal backgrounds.

iv. Increase women's representation by reserving more seats and encouraging greater participation of women in political parties.

v. Strengthen the role of party members by following clear rules in candidate selection and reducing the concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders.

24. Analyse the measures that are necessary to ensure the protection and promotion of women's rights in India.

Answer:

i. Ensure equal access to education so that women become aware of their rights, gain knowledge, and improve their social and economic status.

ii. Provide equal employment opportunities and equal pay for equal work to promote economic

independence and eliminate gender discrimination.

iii. Strictly implement laws protecting women's rights and take effective action against practices such as domestic violence, dowry, child marriage, and workplace harassment.

iv. Increase women's participation in decision-making and politics by encouraging their representation in public life and leadership positions.

v. Spread awareness about gender equality through education, media, and community programmes to remove stereotypes and promote equal respect for women.

25. Evaluate the role of the Government in implementing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and ensuring an inclusive society.

Answer.

i. Ensure inclusive education by providing barrier-free schools, trained teachers, assistive devices, and suitable learning materials for students with disabilities.

ii. Promote equal employment opportunities by implementing reservation policies, skill development programmes, and preventing discrimination in recruitment and the workplace.

iii. Create a barrier-free environment by making public buildings, roads, transport, and communication systems accessible to persons with disabilities.

iv. Implement the provisions of the Act effectively by protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, preventing discrimination, and ensuring equal access to healthcare, education, and public services.

v. Spread awareness and monitor implementation by conducting awareness programmes, encouraging social inclusion, and ensuring that government departments properly enforce the provisions of the Act.

26. Examine how the Indian federal system promotes both unity and diversity.

Answer.

i. The Constitution divides powers between the Union Government and the State Governments through the Union, State and Concurrent Lists, allowing States to manage regional affairs.

ii. The Union List gives the Central Government authority over matters of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs and banking, helping maintain national unity.

iii. The Concurrent List allows both the Centre and the States to make laws on common subjects, promoting cooperation in governance.

iv. India has single citizenship and emergency provisions, which strengthen the Centre and help preserve the unity and integrity of the nation.

v. Thus, by combining a strong Central Government with autonomous State Governments, the Indian federal system promotes both national unity and regional diversity.

27. How do pressure groups contribute to the effective functioning of democracy? Examine with suitable points.

Answer:

i. Pressure groups permit citizens to express their interests and desires, ensuring that different sections of society are represented.

ii. They supplement the party system and the formal institutions of government by providing information and support between elections.
iii. Different pressure groups balance one another and help accommodate conflicting interests, promoting democratic decision-making.
iv. Pressure groups and movements deepen democracy by encouraging citizens to participate actively in public affairs.
v. They remind the government of the needs and concerns of common people, making governance more responsive and accountable.

28. Analyse the major reforms suggested for improving the functions of political parties.
Answer.
i. The Anti-Defection Law was introduced to discourage elected representatives from changing political parties.
ii. Candidates are required to declare their criminal cases, assets and educational qualifications before elections.
iii. Political parties should conduct regular internal elections and maintain internal democracy.
iv. Greater transparency should be ensured in party funding and financial management.
v. Citizens, the media and pressure groups should create public awareness and demand reforms in political parties.

29. Analyze the challenges faced by women in achieving equality and suggest measures to overcome them.
Answer:
i. Gender discrimination and unequal opportunities: Women are often treated unequally in families, workplaces and society. They may also receive lower wages than men for doing similar work.
ii. Limited access to education and leadership: In some areas, girls do not receive equal educational opportunities, and women remain underrepresented in political and decision-making positions.
iii. Violence and harassment: Many women face domestic violence, sexual harassment, trafficking and other forms of abuse, which affect their safety, dignity and freedom.
iv. Social customs and stereotypes: Traditional beliefs and gender stereotypes restrict women's rights, independence and participation in social and economic activities.
v. Measures to overcome these challenges: Gender equality should be promoted through education and awareness, laws must be strictly implemented, equal opportunities in education and employment should be ensured, and women should be encouraged to participate in leadership and decision-making roles.

30. Examine the measures that can promote an inclusive society for persons with disabilities**.**
Answer:
i. Ensure inclusive education by admitting children with disabilities without discrimination, making schools accessible, and providing reasonable accommodation and necessary support.
ii. Promote accessibility by making public buildings, transport, campuses, polling stations, courts, and other public facilities easily accessible to persons with disabilities.
iii. Provide equal opportunities in employment and skill development through vocational training, self-employment schemes, and by

prohibiting discrimination in recruitment and employment.

iv. Create awareness and encourage participation by mobilising the community, promoting social awareness, and ensuring persons with disabilities can participate fully in social, cultural, and sporting activities.

v. Implement welfare and rehabilitation measures by providing healthcare, rehabilitation services, social security, scholarships, assistive support, and Government schemes for independent living.

31. "Indian federalism is unique in its structure and functioning."

Justify this statement with suitable arguments.

Answer:

Indian federalism has certain unique features that distinguish it from many other federal systems:

i. Holding Together Federation: India is a holding together federation, where powers are divided between the Union and the States by the Constitution. Unlike countries such as the USA, the states did not come together to form the federation.

ii. Strong Central Government: The Constitution gives greater powers to the Union Government, especially during emergencies, to maintain national unity and integrity.

iii. Single Citizenship: India has single citizenship, meaning every citizen is only a citizen of India, unlike some federal countries that have dual citizenship.

iv. Flexible Formation of States: Parliament has the power to create new states or alter the boundaries and names of existing states, which is not common in many federations.

v. Independent Judiciary: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution and settles disputes between the Union and the States, ensuring the smooth functioning of the federal system.

Indian federalism combines a strong Union with autonomous State governments. Its unique features help maintain national unity while accommodating the country's vast regional, linguistic, and cultural diversity

32. Statement: A district is facing high unemployment and underemployment. The local administration plans to improve irrigation, promote small industries, provide concessional loans, and expand skill-based employment opportunities.

Explain the process by which the above measures can reduce unemployment and improve the economic condition of the people. Support your answer with suitable reasons.

Answer:

i. Better irrigation facilities enable farmers to grow two or three crops a year, creating more employment opportunities in agriculture.

ii. Concessional loans help farmers invest in irrigation facilities and modern farming, leading to higher production and increased demand for labour.

iii. Promoting small-scale industries and service sectors in semi-rural areas provides alternative employment for people who cannot depend only on agriculture.

iv. Improving education, healthcare, and skill development creates jobs for teachers, doctors, nurses, and skilled workers while enhancing human capital.

v. Government schemes such as MGNREGA provide guaranteed wage employment, ensuring income security and reducing seasonal unemployment in rural areas.

33. Statement: Two students are discussing the development of a country. One believes that a rise in National Income alone indicates development, while the other argues that Real National Income and investment are also important for sustainable development.

Based on the above statement, explain why it is important to consider different viewpoints while measuring the development of a country.

Justify why Real National Income and investment provide a better understanding of development than National Income alone.

Answer:

i. National Income measures the total value of final goods and services produced in a country, but it may increase due to rising prices rather than higher production.

ii. Real National Income removes the effect of price changes and reflects the actual increase in the production of goods and services.

iii. Considering different viewpoints helps us understand that economic development should be measured by real growth, not only by money value.

iv. Investment in maintaining and improving capital equipment ensures continuous production and sustainable economic growth in the future.

Therefore, an open-minded approach helps us use better indicators, such as Real National Income and investment, to assess a country's true economic development

34. A country has achieved rapid economic growth, but many people still suffer from poor health, low literacy, and lack of access to basic services.

(a) Explain why per capita income alone is not an adequate indicator of development.

(b) Describe the three dimensions of Human Development Index (HDI) used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure human development.

Answer:

(a) Per capita income alone is not an adequate indicator because:

i. It measures only income and ignores people's health and education.

ii. It does not reflect the overall quality of life or human well-being.

iii. A country may have high income but poor health and low literacy.

(b) The three dimensions of HDI are:

i. A long and healthy life – measured by life expectancy at birth.

ii. Knowledge – measured by adult literacy rate (and educational attainment).

iii. A decent standard of living – measured by per capita GDP (PPP).

35. Do you think IMR is an important indicator of the economic development of a country? Justify your answer.

Answer:

Yes, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important indicator of the economic development of a country because:

i. A low IMR reflects better healthcare facilities and medical services.

ii. It indicates good nutrition and proper maternal and child care.

iii. It shows that people have better living conditions, including safe drinking water and sanitation.

iv. A low IMR reflects a higher standard of living and improved quality of life.

v. Healthy children grow into productive adults, contributing to the country's human capital and economic growth.

Conclusion:

Therefore, IMR is an important indicator of economic development because it reflects the overall health, well-being, and quality of life of a country's population.

36. "Money has eliminated many of the problems of the barter system and has become an essential medium of exchange in modern economies."

Explain how money overcomes the limitations of the barter system. Also describe any two important functions of money that make economic transactions easier.

Answer

Money overcomes the major limitation of the barter system by eliminating the need for the double coincidence of wants. Under the barter system, a person had to find someone who not only possessed the desired goods but also wanted what they offered in exchange. Money acts as a medium of exchange, allowing people to sell their goods or services for money and use that money to buy whatever they need. This makes buying and selling faster, simpler, and more convenient.

Money also performs other important functions in the economy. It serves as a unit of account, enabling the value of different goods and services to be measured in a common unit. It also acts as a standard of deferred payment, making borrowing and lending possible because payments can be made in the future. These functions make trade efficient, encourage economic activities, and support the smooth functioning of the modern economy.

37. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) have become an important force in the globalisation process.

Explain any three ways in which MNCs invest in developing countries.

How do these methods help in linking production across different regions of the world?

Answer:

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) invest in developing countries in several ways. They set up production jointly with local companies by providing additional investment and modern technology. They also buy existing local companies to expand production and make use of their established markets and distribution networks. Another common method is placing orders with small producers, who manufacture goods according to the quality, price and delivery standards fixed by the MNCs.

These methods create strong links between producers in different countries and make production more efficient. Goods produced by local companies and small producers are sold under the MNCs' brand names in global markets. As a result, production activities across different regions of the world become interconnected, promoting foreign investment, technology transfer and globalisation.

38. Suggest any four measures that the Government can adopt to make globalisation fair for all sections of society.

Explain how these measures can benefit workers, small producers and developing countries.

Answer:

The Government can make globalisation fair by ensuring that labour laws are properly implemented so that workers receive fair wages, safe working conditions and other legal rights. It can also protect and support small producers by providing financial assistance, modern technology and training, enabling them to compete successfully with large multinational companies. If necessary, the Government may introduce suitable trade

and investment barriers to safeguard domestic industries.

The Government can also work with other developing countries to negotiate fairer trade rules at the World Trade Organization (WTO). These measures ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared more equally, protect the interests of workers and small producers, promote fair competition, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

39. Why is the public sector important for the development of a country? Explain with examples.

Answer:

The public sector plays a vital role in the economic and social development of a country because it works for public welfare rather than profit.

i. It provides essential services such as education, healthcare, electricity, water supply, transport, and postal services that are necessary for people's well-being.
ii. It develops basic infrastructure like roads, railways, dams, and power projects, which support overall economic growth.
iii. It undertakes activities requiring large investments and long gestation periods, where private companies are reluctant to invest, such as steel plants and railways.
iv. It creates employment opportunities and helps reduce regional imbalances by promoting development in backward areas.
v. It ensures social justice by providing affordable services and safeguarding resources that are important for the public.

Examples: Indian Railways, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), and public hospitals.

The public sector is essential because it promotes balanced development, provides basic services, and works in the larger public interest, contributing to the country's overall progress.

40. Analyse the importance of per capita income for comparing countries.

Answer:

Per capita income is the average income earned per person in a country. It is calculated by dividing the total national income by the total population.

Importance of per capita income:

i. It provides a fair basis for comparing countries with different population sizes.
ii. It indicates the average standard of living of the people.
iii. It helps governments and organisations classify countries as developed or developing.
iv. It assists in planning economic policies and allocating resources for development.
v. It enables comparisons of economic progress over time and between different countries.

Although per capita income is an important indicator of development, it should be considered along with other factors such as health, education, equality, and environmental quality for a complete picture of development.

41. A village has good income levels, but there are no schools or hospitals nearby. Suggest measures to improve the situation.

Answer:

To improve the situation in the village, the following measures should be taken:

i. Establish schools to provide quality education and improve literacy among children.
ii. Set up hospitals or primary health centres to ensure timely and affordable healthcare.
iii. Improve infrastructure by constructing better roads and

providing transport facilities for easy access to essential services.

iv. Increase government investment in education, healthcare, drinking water, sanitation, and other basic amenities.

v. Encourage community participation and create awareness about the importance of education, health, and hygiene.

A village is truly developed only when people have access to quality education, healthcare, and basic facilities, along with a good income.

42. In an economy people accept money in exchange for goods and services without hesitation.

Explain why money is accepted as a medium of exchange.

Answer:

Money is accepted as a medium of exchange because it is authorised by the government and trusted by everyone.

i. It is **accepted by all** in exchange for goods and services.

ii. It **eliminates the problems of the barter system**, especially the need for double coincidence of wants.

iii. It acts as a **common measure of value**, making it easy to compare prices.

iv. It enables **buying and selling of goods and services conveniently**.

v. It facilitates **saving, borrowing, and making digital or bank payments**, thereby promoting economic activities.

Conclusion:

Thus, money simplifies trade, promotes economic growth, and is widely accepted as the most efficient medium of exchange.

Section-D
Case-Based Question – 4 Marks
(Opened-ended questions)
Civics:

1. **Case 1.** A state Government launched a health programme with financial assistance from the union Government. The district administration supervised its implementation, while the Gram Panchayat identified beneficiaries and created awareness among the villagers.

Questions:

a. Which features of Indian federalism is reflected in the passage? (1 mark)

b. Explain why the participation of different levels of government was necessary. (1 mark)

c. How does such cooperation benefit citizens? (1 mark)

d. Suggest one more area where similar cooperation is required. (1 mark)

2. **Case 2.** For the past several months, residents of a locality have been experiencing frequent power cuts, affecting students' studies, business activities, healthcare services, and daily household work. Although many people have complained individually, the problem remains unresolved. The resident now decides to work together to draw the attention of the concerned authority and seek a lasting solution.
Questions:
   a. Explain how the residents can collectively raise this issue in a democratic manner. (1 mark)
   b. Which democratic methods can they adopt to communicate their concerns effectively? (1 mark)
   c. Why is cooperation among citizens important for resolving such public issues? (1 mark)
   d. Suggest one additional step the authorities should take to address the residents' concerns promptly. (1 mark)
3. **Case 3:** People living near a river found that factory waste was polluting the water. Concerned citizens formed an environmental group and organized peaceful protests, public meetings, and cleanliness drives. They also submitted a petition to the government and requested strict action against the industries responsible for the pollution.
Questions
   a. Which democratic methods are used by the citizens in the passage? (1 mark)
   b. Why is peaceful protest important in a democracy? (1 mark)
   c. How can pressure groups influence government action in such situations? (1 mark)
   d. Suggest one more step that the authorities should take to solve the problem. (1 mark)
4. **Case 4.** A Political party launched a programme to encourage young people to participate actively in politics. The programme included leadership training, public discussion, and voter awareness campaign and community service activities. Young people were encouraged to express their views, understand public issues and contribute ideas for the party's policies. The initiative also aimed to ensure the participation of youth from different social and regional backgrounds.
Questions:
   a. Analyse how youth participation can strengthen democracy. (1 mark)
   b. Evaluate the importance of involving young people in political parties. (1 mark)
   c. Why political parties should encourage the participation of people from diverse backgrounds. (1 mark)
   d. Suggest one additional initiative that could increase youth participation in politics. (1 mark)
5. **Case 5.** Imagine you have been elected as the School leader. While forming different committees, you ensure equal opportunities for boys and girls and include student from different classes and backgrounds. You also organize regular meetings to listen to students' suggestions before making important decisions.
Questions:
   a. Which democratic principles are reflected in your leadership? (1 mark)
   b. Why is it important to include students from different backgrounds? (1 mark)
   c. How would regular meetings improve decision-making? (1 mark)

d. Explain how your leadership would strengthen democracy in the school. (1 mark)

6. **Case 6.** Sengname and her brother Sanja both completed Class 10 with excellent marks. While Sanja was encouraged to continue his education in a reputed college, Sengname was asked to stay at home to help with household work. Her parents believed that investing in a boy's education was more beneficial because he would become the family's main breadwinner.
Questions:
   a. Identify the social issue highlighted in the passage. (1 mark)
   b. Examine how such attitudes affect the status and development of women in society. (1 mark)
   c. Suggest two measures that can promote equal educational opportunities for girls. (1 mark)
   d. How does providing equal education to girls contribute to a stronger democracy? (1 mark)

7. **Case 7.**The local municipal office recently opened a new public service centre. Although the building is modern, it has no ramps, lifts or accessible washrooms. Persons using wheelchairs and those with visual impairments face great difficulty in entering the building and accessing government services. Many citizens have complained that this prevents equal participation in public life.
Questions:
   a. Evaluate whether the municipal office has fulfilled its responsibilities under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. (1 mark)
   b. Which right of persons with disabilities has been affected? (1 mark)
   c. Suggest two steps the Government should take to improve accessibility. (1 mark)
   d. Why is accessibility important for creating an inclusive society? (1 mark)

8. **Case 8**. In a city of Bolivia, the government handed over the water supply to a private company. The company immediately increased the prices of water, making it unaffordable for many people. This led to widespread protests by citizens, workers, and local organisations. People demanded the cancellation of the contract and restoration of public control over water. The movement became powerful due to mass participation and unity among different groups.
Questions:
   a. Why did people protest against water privatization? (1 mark)
   b. How did mass participation contribute to the success of the movement? (1 mark)
   c. What lesson can other countries learn from this struggle? (1 mark)
   d. Do you think privatization of essential resources should be allowed? Give a reason. (1 mark)

9. **Case 9**.The Women's Justice Initiative collaborated with schools, colleges and community organisations to organise workshops on gender equality and women's legal rights. These programmes encouraged young people to respect women's rights and report incidents of discrimination and violence.
Question:
   a. Evaluate the importance of educational programmes organised by WJI. (1 mark)
   b. How can such programmes change people's attitudes towards women? (1 mark)
   c. Mention two objectives achieved through these workshops. (1 mark)
   d. Do you think awareness campaigns are as important as legal action? Give reasons. (1 mark)

10. **Case. 10.** During a general election, several political parties campaigned with different promises and programmes. No single party won a clear majority. Two parties decided to work together to form the government. At the same time, many citizens demanded greater transparency in party funding, more internal democracy, and increased participation of women in politics.
Questions
    a. Why political parties are considered essential in a democracy? (1 mark)
    b. What type of government is formed when no political party wins a clear majority? (1 mark)
    c. Analyse one reform that can strengthen political parties in India. (1 mark)
    d. Evaluate why greater participation of women in political parties is important for democracy. (1 mark)

Economics:

11. **CASE: 1.** People have different goals in life. Besides earning a higher income, they also value equal treatment, freedom, security, respect and a healthy working environment. Sometimes these non-material goals are even more important than money. For example, a person may choose a job with lower pay but better job security, or reject a high-paying job that offers no time for family. Therefore, development is not only about increasing income but also about improving the overall quality of life.
Questions
    a. Why is development not measured only by a person's income? (1 mark)
    b. A person is offering you two jobs: one with high salary but no job security, and another with lower salary but regular employment. Which job would you choose? Give one reason for your answer. (1 mark)
    c. Explain how both material and non-material goals together contribute to the overall development of an individual. (2 marks)

12. **CASE: 2.** Development is not measured only by national income or per capita income. A truly developed society also focuses on people's well-being, quality education, good health, equality, cultural values and environmental protection. Therefore, development includes both economic progress and improvements in the quality of life.
Questions
    a. Why is per capita income alone not sufficient to measure the development of a nation? (2 marks)
    b. Explain any two supplementary indicators of development and how they contribute to the overall development of a nation. (2 marks)

13. **CASE: 3.** Globalisation is the increasing integration of countries through trade, investment and technology. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) play a key role in this process by investing in different countries and expanding international trade. As a result, goods, services, technology and capital move more freely across national borders, linking the economies of different countries.
Questions
    a. Explain any two ways in which MNCs promote globalisation. (2 marks)
    b. How does the movement of goods, services, technology and investment across countries strengthen global economic integration? (2 marks)

14. **Case: 4.** In ancient times, people exchanged goods through the barter

system. A farmer exchanged rice for clothes, while a potter exchanged pots for grain. However, barter often failed because people could not always find someone who wanted exactly what they offered. To overcome these difficulties, money was introduced as a common medium of exchange, making trade easier and more efficient.

Questions

a. Why did people shift from the barter system to the use of money? Explain any two reasons. (2 marks)

b. How did the introduction of money improve trade and economic activities? (2 marks)

15. **CASE: 5.** Kyrmen wanted to expand his tailoring business but did not have enough savings to buy new sewing machines. He obtained a loan from a bank and agreed to repay it with interest in monthly instalments. With the loan, he increased production, earned higher income and repaid the loan on time.

Questions

a. What is credit? Explain how it helped Kyrmen in the given case. (2 marks)

b. Explain how credit can support economic development when used for productive purposes. (2 marks)

16. **Case 6:** A multinational company (MNC) entered India and established a manufacturing unit in partnership with a local company. It introduced modern technology and invested additional capital to increase production. The company also placed orders with small producers and sold the finished products under its own brand name in international markets. As a result, production activities in different countries became closely connected.

Questions

a. Explain any two ways in which MNCs invest and expand production in developing countries. (2 marks)

b. How do the activities of MNCs help in linking production across different countries? Explain with reference to the case. (2 marks)

17. **Case 7:** In 2023–24, a district recorded an increase in the production of rice, the establishment of a new textile factory and the expansion of transport and banking services. These economic activities increased the total value of goods and services produced within the district during the year, contributing to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Questions

a. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Identify **any two economic activities** from the case that contribute to GDP**.** (2 marks)

b. Explain why GDP is considered an important indicator of a country's economic performance**.** (2 marks)

18. **Case 8:** A Government hospital provides free or low-cost treatment to people, especially those from economically weaker sections. In the same town, a private hospital offers advanced medical facilities but charges high fees for its services. While the government hospital focuses on public welfare, the private hospital aims to earn profits.

Questions

a. State two differences between the public sector and the private sector based on the case. (2 marks)

b. Why is the public sector essential even when private hospitals provide better facilities? Explain with reference to the case. (2 marks)

19. **Case 9**: A village has good income from farming, but there are no proper schools or

hospitals. Many children do not go to school, and people travel far for treatment.

Questions:

a. What does development mean in this situation? (1 Mark)
b. Why this village is not fully developed despite good income? (1 Mark)
c. What facilities are lacking in the village? (1 Mark)
d. Suggest any two steps to improve the situation. (1 Mark)

20. **Case 10:** Chinese toy manufacturers started exporting plastic toys to India. Their toys were cheaper and better designed, so Indian buyers preferred them. As a result, local toy maker Raju suffered losses.

Questions:

a. Which processes increased the availability of Chinese toys in India? (1 Mark)
b. How did Chinese toys affect local producers? (1 Mark)
c. Which organisation regulates international trade? (1 Mark)
d. How can the government make globalisation fairer? (1 Mark)

Section-D
Map skill Based Question – 4 Marks

1. The place associated with Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy
Answer: Amritsar

2. The place where Gandhiji launched satyagraha for the indigo planters.
Answer: Champaran

3. The Indian National Congress finally adopted Non-cooperation programme from here.
Answer: Nagpur

4. One area of North east India where the Non-cooperation movement became forceful.
Answer: Assam

5. The place where the violent incident took place that forced Gandhiji to call off the Non-cooperation movement in 1922.
Answer: Chauri-chaura

6. The place where widespread printing of literature experienced from the early 20th century.
Answer: Punjab

7. The place where Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas was published in the year 1810.
Answer: Calcutta.

8. The first cotton industry was set up here in 1853.
Answer: Bombay.

9. The region from where 50% of the workers migrated to Bombay cotton industries.
Answer: Ratnagiri.

10. A place where Naval Kishore Press was located.
Answer: Lucknow.

11. Shade the region where Late rite soil is found in India.
Answer: Western Ghats and parts of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, and Assam.

12. Shade the soil region suitable for rice and wheat cultivation.
Answer: Alluvial Soil Region (Northern Plains).

13. The place where the Kaveri River flows into the Bay of Bengal.
Answer: Tamil Nadu.

14. The place whereChilika Lake is located.
Answer: Odisha.

15. The place where copper is found in Madhya Pradesh.
Answer: Balaghat.

16. Locate one state where Tertiary coal deposits are mainly found.
Answer: Meghalaya / Assam / Nagaland / Arunachal Pradesh (Any one).

17. Mark any one region of Gondwana coal deposits on the map of India.
Answer: Damodar Valley / Godavari Valley / Mahanadi Valley / Son Valley / Wardha Valley (Any one).

18. Mark the state where the Konkan Railway route passes.
Answer: Goa

19. Mark a pipeline route connecting Gujarat up to Punjab.
Answer: Hazira–Vijaipur–Jagdishpur (HVJ) Gas Pipeline.

20. One national park near Daribok located in Garo hills.
Answer: Nokrek national park

21. The place known for living Root Bridge.
Answer: Nongriat